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NAVY SINKS 3 U.S. WARSHIPS

Two British Warcraft Damaged Also in Battle of Coral Sea

ARMY PUSHES INTO YUNNAN

Lungling Occupied After Fall of Lashio and Bhamo

CHIANG ISOLATED

In hot pursuit of the Chungking troops which were miserably defeated at Mandalay, ancient capital of Burma, the Imperial Japanese Forces operating in the Burma area, successfully occupied Lungling, a key strategic point in western Yunnan Province near the Burmese border, after capturing Lashio and Bhamo, both in Burma, according to an Imperial Headquarters' announcement released at 2:50 p.m. on Friday.

The occupation of Lungling, incidentally, took place on May 5, the "Boys' Festival" Day, which signifies the martial valor and spirit of the Japanese nation.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement reads:

"The Imperial Army Forces operating in the Burma area, in hot pursuit of the enemy, reduced Lashio on April 29 and Bhamo on May 3. The vanguard of the same Forces, further crossing the Yunnan provincial border, occupied Lungling on May 5."

BHAMO IS IMPORTANT TRAFFIC CENTER

Bhamo is an important traffic center situated on the left bank of the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy River and has a population of 8,000. The Yunnan provincial border is within a distance of 50 kilometers from Bhamo. Shortly after the fall of Rangoon, Chiang Kai-shek planned the construction of a new supply route to Chungking by way of Bhamo. This route, still on the blueprints, is known as the Calcutta-Assam-Sadiya Route, in lieu of the Burma Route and was to connect Sadiya in Assam, India, to Kunming (Yunnan-fu) by way of Bhamo. Due, however, to the loss of Bhamo, plans to construct the projected India-Chinese Route has been virtually frustrated.

Lashio has a population of 20,000 and is an important point in the route from Burma to Kunming and is terminus of the Lashio branch of the Burma Railway. It also used to be the starting point of the Burma Route. There are many large scale military establishments as bases for aid for the Chungking regime and has a medium-sized airfield with a runway 50 meters wide and 1,300 meters long.

Lungling has a population of 100,000 and is an important town on the way from Lashio to Kunming.

The occupation of Lashio, Bhamo and Lungling holds really great significance presaging the speedy downfall of the Chiang Kai-shek administration, according to Domei. Rangoon was lost recently and, now that these three important military bases are occupied by the Japanese Forces, Chungking virtually has lost all sources of supply of war materials. Furthermore, as a result of the occupation of these vantage points the united British-India-Chungking troops have been completely wiped out from Burma.

CITY OF LASHIO SCENE OF DESOLATION

Domei

LASHIO, May 8.—A desolate atmosphere still hovers over this city which was captured by the Japanese on April 29, with its shopping center deserted as a result of pillagings by retreating Chungking troops. Numerous trucks lie deserted in the forests along Burma Road running by this city, many of them bearing the marks of the Anglo-China Trading Company. Oil-drums are found hidden here and there in the forests.

The sidings in Bhamo Station are almost overflowing with freight-cars, filled with materials which had been destined for Chungking. Rice, sugar and salt still fill the Chungking army's warehouses. Red-roofed barracks of Chungking forces are a conspicuous landmark of Lashio. Before its occupation by the Japanese, Lashio with 30,000 residents, enjoyed a temporary boom as a supply base for the Chungking regime.

LUNGLING OCCUPIED IN LIGHTENING ADVANCE

Domei

LUNGLING, Yunnan Province, May 8.—Crossing the border-line between Burma and Yunnan Province the Japanese Forces which occupied Lashio, important border town in Burma, on April 29, captured Lungling, strategic enemy stronghold 150 kilometers north of the border line, at 1 a.m. Tuesday. The Japanese Forces, which reached the border between Burma and Yunnan Province on May 3, advanced so rapidly that they broke through the enemy defense line for a distance of 150 kilometers in less than two days. The enemy forces consisting of the 28 and 29th Divisions were thrown into complete confusion, and fled in disorder together with the 93rd Division of the Chungking army which had retreated there from Lashio.

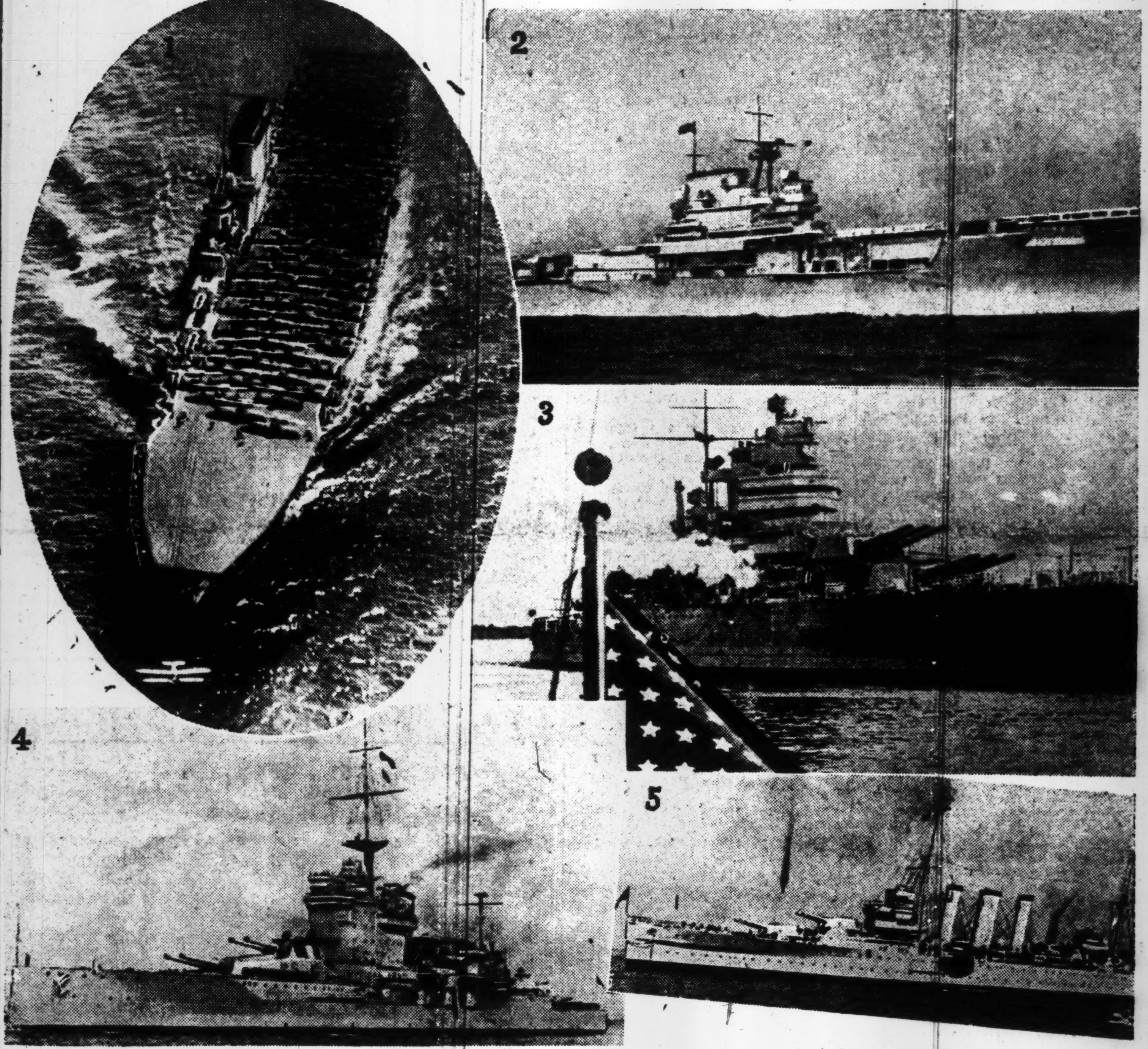
BHAMO COMPLETELY OCCUPIED BY ARMY

Domei

BHAMO, Burma, May 8.—Bhamo, enemy's strategic point in the hilly region near the border between Burma and Yunnan Province, was completely occupied at 11:30 a.m. Sunday by the Japanese Forces operating in that sector. During the campaign,

(Continued on Page 2)

All Victims of Mighty Imperial Japanese Navy



Shown above are the various types of enemy warships either sunk or damaged severely by the Japanese Navy in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea. (1) U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga. Sunk. (2) U.S. aircraft carrier Yorktown. Sunk. (3) U.S. battleship California. Sunk. (4) British battleship Warspite. Severely damaged. (5) British A-class cruiser Canberra. Severely damaged.

PRESIDENT WANG FETED BY KWANTUNG CHIEF

General Umezu and Nanking Government Head Exchange Calls

Domei

HSINKING, May 8.—Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government at Nanking, now here on a formal visit to Manchoukuo, was visited by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, at his lodgings this afternoon.

Following a 10-minute interview with General Umezu, President Wang made a return visit to the General.

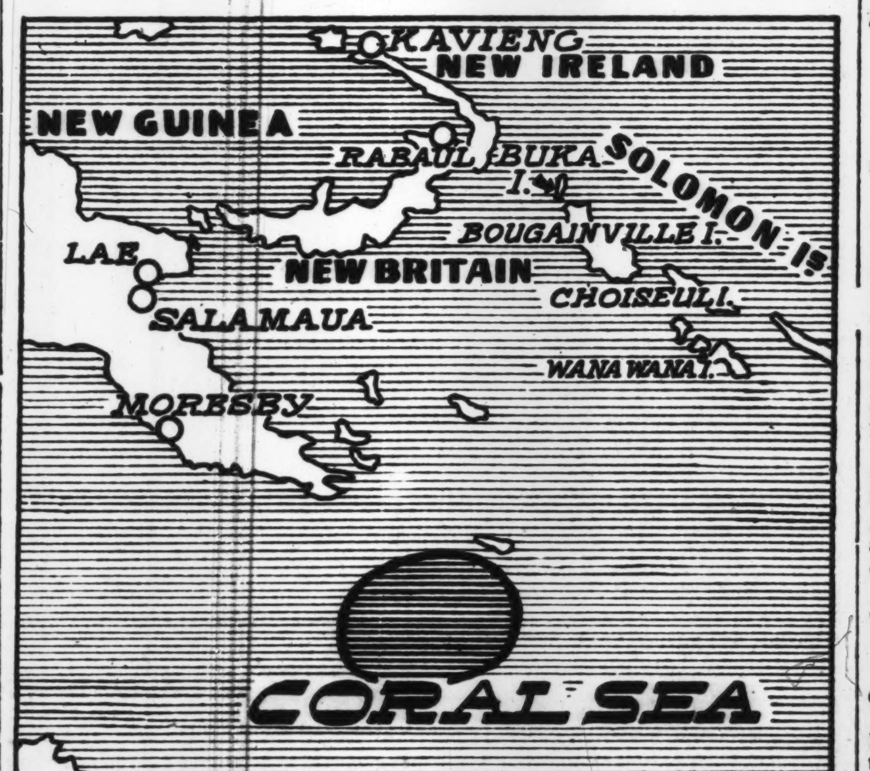
After receiving Axis diplomatic envoys here, President Wang and his suite members were guests of honor at a dinner given by General Umezu at his official residence this evening.

Wang Gets Berlin Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 3.—Wang Teh-yin, third secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Italy, has been appointed Acting Chinese Consul in Berlin, according to an announcement issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Scene of Great Naval Battle



The Coral Sea, scene of the great naval battle in which the ever-victorious Imperial Japanese Naval Forces on May 7 and 8 sunk two enemy aircraft carriers and a battleship, and heavily damaged one enemy battleship and an A-class cruiser.

600-YEAR-OLD TOY SHOP IS DISCOVERED IN IRAQ

Articles Made in 14th Century Brought to Light During Excavations

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—A 600-year-old toy shop has been discovered in the course of excavations near Hai, in southern Iraq. About 400 toys were found in the shop, all of terra cotta and representing birds and animals as well as men on horseback. They date back to the time when Mongolian rulers extended their rule to Iraq in the 14th century.

These little figures are especially interesting because very little is known about the way people in Asia Minor dressed in those days, as the Islamic religion forbids all depictions of men and beasts.

The excavations are being carried out by the Government.

General Seen Honored

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 3.—General Sun Liang-Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Area Army, has been invited to serve as Honorary Director of the Military Officers Alumni Association. Ma Hsiao-Tien, Chief Secretary of the Association, gave a dinner yesterday in honor of General Sun when many other distinguished guests were also present.

Two American Carriers Saratoga and Yorktown Sunk

SEA FIGHT GOING ON

Before the might of the ever-victorious Imperial Japanese Navy Forces, two enemy aircraft carriers and a battleship were sunk and another enemy battleship and an A-class cruiser were severely damaged on May 7 and 8 in the Coral Sea, according to the Imperial Headquarters announcement issued at 5:20 p.m. on Friday.

The enemy aircraft carriers sent to watery graves were of the 33,000-ton U.S.S. Saratoga type and a vessel of the 19,900-ton U.S.S. Yorktown type; the battleship being an American vessel of the 32,600-ton California type. The Saratoga, the United States claims, was the largest and fastest aircraft carrier in the world.

Friday, the day on which the aircraft carriers were sent to the bottom, coincidentally fell on the Fifth Imperial Rescript Observance Day in connection with Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

The other victories occurred on Thursday and saw, apart from the sinking of a battleship of the 32,600-ton U.S.S. California type, severe damage inflicted to an British A-class cruiser of the 10,000-ton Canberra type and a British battleship of the 30,600-ton Warspite type.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique reads:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Forces operating in the New Guinea Island area discovered and engaged powerful American-British combined forces on May 6 in the Coral Sea, southeast of the same island. Attacking them on May 7, the Japanese Forces instantly sank a United States battleship of the California type and seriously crippled an A-class British cruiser of the Canberra type and heavily damaged a British battleship of the Warspite type.

"Today, May 8, the Japanese Forces sank a United States aircraft carrier of the Saratoga type and another of the Yorktown type. The attack still is being continued.

"Note: This naval battle will henceforth be called the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea."

DESCRIPTIONS OF ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK

The United States aircraft carrier Yorktown, 19,900 tons, was launched in April, 1936. The warship carried a complement of 2,072 officers and men, including flying personnel, and was armed with eight 5-inch 38 caliber guns, 16 1.1-inch machine-guns and other armament. It was capable of carrying 81 aircraft and could develop 34 knots an hour.

The 33,000-ton United States aircraft carrier Saratoga had an overall length of 888 feet and a beam of 105½ feet. It was launched in April, 1925. The carrier was manned by a crew of 2,122, and carried 79 airplanes. Capable of developing 33.25 knots an hour, the ship was equipped with eight 8-inch guns, 12 5-inch anti-aircraft guns, eight 50 caliber machine-guns and other armament.

The United States battleship California, 32,600 tons, was launched in November, 1919. The warship had a complement of 1,480, was 624 feet in length and had a 97½-foot beam. It was equipped with twelve 14-inch guns, twelve 5-inch guns and torpedo tubes and other armament and carried three aircraft on board. The battleship could develop 21 knots an hour.

The 30,600-ton British battleship Warspite had an overall length of 643¾-feet and a beam of 104-feet and was one of the three Queen Elizabeth Class ship launched in November 1913. The battleship carried a complement of 1,124 to 1,184 and was equipped with eight 15-inch 42 caliber guns, eight 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns and other armament, as well as four aircraft with catapults. Her speed was 24 knots.

The A-class Cruiser Canberra, of 10,000 tons, was manned by a crew of 679, was 630 feet in length and some 68 feet in width. Launched in May, 1927, the cruiser was equipped with eight 8-inch 50 caliber guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, four 2-pounder pom-poms, four machine-guns, eight torpedo tubes. The Canberra had a speed of 31.5 knots.

AMERICAN REMNANTS IN CORREGIDOR DOOMED

Domei

CORREGIDOR ISLAND, May 8.—With the fall of the Corregidor fortress into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the American-Filipino troops still putting up obstinate resistance in the Philippines are now doomed. Although the enemy remnants are continuing resistance in the Visaya archipelago and Mindanao Island, their annihilation is regarded but a matter of time as Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the American-Filipino forces, already has been taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces at Corregidor.

CABINET APPROVES OUTPUT UPPING PLAN

Calls for Intensive Utilization Of Existing Industrial Facilities

The industrial capacity and output extension program for the 1942-43 fiscal year was approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Friday.

Concrete measures for the enforcement of the program will be published early next month.

The program, which was explained to the Cabinet by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, which was responsible for drafting the program, covers the first year of a five-year industrial capacity extension plan. In a sense it is an extension of the four-year industrial capacity extension plan which has been completed.

Suzuki Explains Program

The nature of the 1942-43 industrial output extension program was explained in a statement issued by President Suzuki following the Cabinet council.

The basic policy followed in the formulation of the program, the President explained, was for insuring through the intensive utilization of existing industrial equipment and facilities an expansion in the capacity of industries engaged in the production of materials which are needed for the materials mobilization program which is of vital importance from the point of view of making sure of winning a final victory in the war.

President Suzuki's statement was to the following effect:

"The 1942-43 industrial expansion program, which was formulated by the Cabinet Planning Board after careful study and deliberations, was approved by the Cabinet today.

"Our country is now conducting the War of Greater East Asia on a wide battlefield, and the war must be fought with the total strength of the entire nation. And to achieve our war aims it is necessary to realize a marked increase in the production of not only arms and ammunition but also of important materials.

"The present industrial production expansion plan has been formulated for the explicit purpose of securing productive power, by means of highest-degree utilization of the existing industrial equipment and facilities, for materials that are absolutely necessary for winning the current war on the basis of the materials mobilization plan.

"In consequence of this, the industrial production expansion plan for the current fiscal year will be restricted to the consolidation of industrial equipment and facilities absolutely required for the development of the fighting power in the current war and also for war production.

"Therefore, the actual enforcement of the present industrial production expansion program will be effected along the following policies:

1. In view of the present insufficiency of sea-transportation, all efforts shall be directed toward the speediest construction of vessels, and in order to save transportation power, development of domestic natural resources of such materials as iron and other ores for the production of special steel, non-ferrous metal which require sea-transportation shall be encouraged to the utmost.

2. Expansion of industrial equipment for the production of iron, steel, nickel, aluminum, airplane fuel, machine and machine tools, electric power, etc., which are absolutely necessary for the replenishment of arms and ammunition for national defense, shall be pushed with all possible dispatch.

3. Revisions shall be made, after careful review of the already formulated plan for industrial production expansion, to the program in the light of new conditions of supply and demand arising from the acquisition of natural resources in the Southern Regions.

Ersatz Stressed

4. The greatest possible saving and the adoption of ersatz shall be enforced as much as possible for the existing materials, while at the same time a rational use of materials in stock and idle steel materials shall be enforced.

5. Regarding the supply of electric power required for the industrial production expansion program, an active utilization of surplus power available in the wet season shall be conducted, while in the dry season, the priority system shall be enforced not only according to kinds of industries but also individual important industries.

"However, once the plan has been established it should be strictly followed, and the cardinal point is how to enforce it to perfection.

Has Far-Reaching Effect

"A successful conduct of the present program has a far-reaching effect upon the future of the War of Greater East Asia, and for this reason, it is earnestly desired that the people sternly reflect on their unflinching determination to win the present war at all cost in their daily life in the spirit of oneness with the Government. It is also strongly desired that improvements be made in the supervision of labor at every plant to attain maximum industrial production, while each individual is called upon to cooperate closely for increased production from each one's vocational field.

"The first four-year industrial production expansion program was completed at the end of the preceding fiscal year, but it may be mentioned here that a second industrial production expansion program which will meet with the requirements of the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia is expected to be formulated and decided upon in the near future."

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, May 9, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Great Results of the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea

CHUGAI—The combined fleet of America and Britain, whose history since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is nothing but a repetition of crushing defeats suffered at the hands of the Japanese Navy, had been trying desperately to change the strategy to an offensive operation, seeking for an opportunity to make up for the debacles and simultaneously, hoping to alleviate the public dissatisfaction at home.

For the attainment of this object, an influential fleet of the two enemy countries was proceeding toward the Japanese base when it was quickly discovered by the Imperial Navy. During the ensuing encounter, the enemy suffered, as announced already by the Imperial Headquarters, another smashing setback when a death blow was dealt on its main force comprising a battleship, two aircraft-carriers, cruisers, etc.

The gigantic war result currently brought to light not only inflicted an irreparable damage to the enemy naval power but has proved beyond the slightest doubt the invincibility of the Imperial Navy to the whole world once again.

What prestige the enemy recovered through exaggerated propaganda based on an unsuccessful raid over the Japanese mainland on April 18 was completely lost by the terrific beating it had to take on the Coral Sea, giving the enemy leaders no room left for further deception.

It must be remembered, however, that the scope of operation is expanding in parallel with the spectacular accomplishments of the Imperial Navy unprecedented in the history of world naval warfare. Consequently, there is no telling when the enemy, from an unpredictable direction, might attempt another counter-attack.

We must not hold the enemy in contempt. We must not be overconfident of our own strength. We must at all times be prepared to meet any contingency and strengthen our defense.

Industrial Capacity Expansion

MIYAKO—A modern war will of necessity be a total war. Moreover, it will be a long-drawn-out affair. This is the reason why we should husband our material resources while carrying on hostilities. It is not without reason that the War of Greater East Asia has been called an industrial war. In order to win it, it will be necessary to increase industrial capacity and output.

The question of increasing industrial capacity is one on which the problem of prices has a close bearing. The Government has adopted a number of measures for the relief of companies which are affected by the policy of expanding the output of industries turning out materials necessary for the conduct of the war. This does not mean that the problem of prices confronting industries whose increased output is desired by the Government has found its own solution.

The question of prices is closely linked with the question of delivery. Reasonable prices are highly desirable. But they do not amount to much if there is difficulty in getting the goods. We pin much hope on the arrangement whereby the Prices Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will deal with the question of delivery as well.

Productivity Expansion Scheme

HOCHI—As declared by the President of the Planning Board, the kernel of the productivity expansion program for this year lies in the highest utilization of the present equipment for producing materials and goods to meet the absolute necessity in the satisfactory consummation of the current war.

By the utilization of the present equipment is not meant the passive policy. This is necessary under actual situation surrounding Japan's wartime economy. Also it should be noted that the expansion of new equipment is not necessarily withheld. The policy is that the expansion of equipment is limited only to those necessary for the prosecution of the current war and those equipment indispensable for the expansion of productivity.

It is a well-known fact that much room is left for the utilization of the present equipment. There is lack of balance between the present equipment rapidly expanded since the outbreak of the China Affair and other production conditions such as materials, labor, engineering, motive power, etc. Because of this lack of balance, this country is in a position to secure supply of materials absolutely needed for the consummation of the current war by the present equipment, without resorting to equipment expansion.

The realization of the priority principle may bring about some lack of balance in the whole system of production as its inevitable consequence. But, this should not be regarded as a weak point of the priority principle. By breaking through this unbalanced condition, the equipment should be completed for the consummation of the productivity expansion.

In this sense, five items decided on as concrete plans for the current year should be by all means put into practice by the Government with a firm determination. Pertinent and proper measures should be taken by the Government for the realization of the plans now under contemplation.

HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS COME BACK TO IRELAND

Mail Coaches Now Replace Buses as Result of Fuel Shortage

Special

LISBON, April 29.—As a result of the gasoline shortage, Ireland has returned to the mail coach service, the Daily Telegraph in London reported today.

Several overland bus lines, which had to be discontinued in view of the lack of gasoline, are now being maintained by mail coaches which had been kept for many years in sheds as relics of by-gone days.

Such mail coach lines are running particularly in the rural districts around Roscommon. The gasoline shortage in Dublin has also compelled the discontinuation of several bus lines while those still maintained are running more rarely and for shorter hours.

Thus, no buses are running in Dublin after 10 p.m. and theaters and cinemas have been forced to change their hours so as to enable the audience of the last show to get home by bus.

CHUTE MAKERS HONORED

Doihara Sends Letter of Thanks to Fujikura and E.C.

General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Aviation, sent a letter of thanks on February 14 to the Fujikura Aeronautical Industrial Company and the E. C. Company for the manufacture of superior parachutes, it was announced Friday.

General Doihara said in his letter that the untiring endeavors by the workers of the two companies has resulted in the recent successful surprise landing of Japanese parachutist troops on Palembang, Sumatra Island.

JOINT FUNERAL HELD

Yokosuka Naval Station Honors Those Killed in War

A joint funeral for the officers and men of the Yokosuka Naval Station who were killed in the course of Japanese Naval operations in Philippine waters was held Friday morning in the conference room of the naval station.

The funeral was attended by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, Admiral Koichi Shiosawa and many other high naval officers, as well as by relatives and friends of the naval heroes who sacrificed their lives for their country.

America Releases Fake Motion Picture Of Tokyo Bombing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 6.—To cover up its embarrassment over the series of reverses suffered in the Greater East Asia War, the newsreel, "Air Attack on Tokyo" has been distributed by the United States to South American nations, apparently as a move to deceive the people who are not well-informed of the actual progress of the War. Beginning with air defense drills in Tokyo, the newsreel depicts a series of scenes showing Japanese aerial bombing of cities under the Chungking regime, which hitherto have been exhibited frequently to the public.

ITALIAN PRESS RIDICULES, BRITISH WAR SUCCESSES

Only Propaganda to Conceal Humiliation, Says Stefani—Reviews Victories

The British, in order to cope with their jittery home situation and also the humiliating defeats in East Asia suffered at the hands of the Japanese Forces, are broadcasting mendacious propaganda announcing big successes against the Italians principally in naval battles, reports the Stefani News Agency on Thursday although in reality, the Fascist forces are hurling back the British in decisive encounters.

"In the Mediterranean," it states, "the enemy's activities are fast diminishing and Italian sea traffic through that area is regularly developing thanks to the efficiency of the escorts. Since the constant bombing of Malta carried out by the Axis warplanes, there is not a single British or Allied warship there. "The Italian Army is also showing big gains at the Libyan front for the enemy is today fighting on the defensive."

In tabulating the enemy's losses in ships sunk by the combined Italian air and sea forces during April this year, it states the following craft were sent to the bottom; namely, two destroyers, totaling 3,300 tons; three merchant ships totaling 30,000 tons and three submarines.

As for results scored by the German submarines in the same month, the report adds that three merchant ships totaling 18,000 tons were sunk in the Mediterranean.

BRITAIN ANNOUNCES LOSS OF EDINBURGH

10,000-Ton Cruiser and Five Other Warships Sunk by Nazis in Arctic

Domei

BERLIN, May 7.—The British Admiralty today announced that the Edinburgh, 10,000-ton British cruiser, and five other British warships have been sunk by the German navy in the Arctic Ocean, the German News Agency reported from Stockholm.

The Admiralty announcement admitted that several other British warcraft and smaller ships were damaged and many casualties suffered, the report added.

The German High Command, in a special communique issued this afternoon announced that German submarines operating in the western Atlantic have sunk 22 enemy transport ships, aggregating 138,000 tons, and heavily damaged two steamers, totaling 17,000 tons.

Sink 22 Allied Freighters

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 7.—The German High Command announced that German submarines in their battle against the enemy supply shipping have sunk a total of 22 freighters with 138,000 tons gross register off the North American coast and in the Caribbean. In addition, two more freighters totalling 17,000 tons were severely damaged by torpedo hits.

Since the beginning of the Eastern campaign until the end of April 1942, the Soviets have lost altogether 21,267 airplanes, according to an announcement made by competent military quarters.

Counter-Attacks Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, May 7.—Continuing their attacks against Soviet troops in the Lapland and Murmansk areas, German forces have completely frustrated Soviet counter-offensives, the German High Command announced today.

The German air force attacked enemy bases and airfields on the island of Malta and showered bombs upon several enemy ships off the island, the announcement said.

German light bombing units sank one 2,300-ton enemy transport and one coastal defense vessel off the southern coast of England, the communique disclosed.

In air duels over the Channel, German planes last Wednesday reportedly shot down five British planes.

Seven enemy planes were shot down by German anti-aircraft batteries and the special flying corps during British raids Wednesday night on western and southwestern Germany, the communique said.

NAZI PRESS PRAISES FALL OF CORREGIDOR

U.S. Defeat in Pacific Is Complete, Says Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

Domei

BERLIN, May 6.—Under big banner headlines, newspapers here today gave unstinting praise to the Japanese Forces on the fall of Corregidor, declaring that the last base of the United States in East Asia now has been destroyed.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said, "With the fall of the Corregidor Island fortress in the Bay of Manila, the United States defeat in the Pacific is complete."

Pointing out that Corregidor was a most modern fortress, which the Americans had called the Gibraltar of the Pacific, the journal stated that the Japanese can be justly proud of their success.

Under the headline "Last Bastion in East Asia Falls," the Berliner Boersen Zeitung said, "This blow to the military prestige of the United States is exceedingly heavy."

Citing the boast of General Douglas MacArthur to use Corregidor as a base for a future grand attack on Japanese Forces in the Philippines, the journal declared that his whole defense plan now has collapsed under the bombardment of Japanese artillery and aircraft.

General MacArthur's boasts have proved to be nothing but empty phrases, the paper said.

The Japanese have gained another great victory which will have a strong influence upon the further course of events in the Pacific area, the Berliner Nachtausgabe declared.

The fall of Corregidor will teach the American people the kind of adventure into which Roosevelt has plunged them, the journal said.

300,000 Indians Quit Burma

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, today announced in the House of Commons that 300,000 Indians already have evacuated from Burma into India, according to a Reuters dispatch from London.

Mitani Meets Laval

Domei

VICHY, May 7.—Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, called on Premier Pierre Laval today. The French Premier later received Behic Erkin, Turkish Ambassador to Vichy.

Burma and Yunnan Bases Fall

Occupation by the Imperial Army Forces of Lashio on April 29 and Bhamo on May 3 in Burma, and of Lungling in Yunnan Province on May 5, has not only sealed the fate of the Chungking regime but completely wiped out the Anglo-American-Chungking forces from Burma. Shortly after the fall of Rangoon, Chiang Kai-shek planned construction of a new supply route to Chungking by way of Bhamo which is only 50 kilometers from the Yunnan border. Lashio was the terminus of the Burma Railway and starting point of the Burma route. Lungling is a strategic point between Lashio and Kunming.

Army Forces Push Into Yunnan

(Continued From Page 1)

the Japanese Forces captured 32 vessels carrying a full cargo of arms and ammunition, 10 aircraft assembly factories, one automobile repair plant and other facilities. Meanwhile, the spoils of war gained by the Japanese included 22 aircraft engines, 20,000 bales of rice and 5,000 drums of gasoline.

LOOTING TRACES STILL SEEN IN BHAMO

Domei

BHAMO, May 8.—Vestiges of the looting by Chungking troops still remain fresh in this city which was occupied by the Japanese Forces on May 3. Although less known than Lashio as a base for sending war materials to Chungking, Bhamo actually sent larger amounts of supplies than Lashio to the Chiang Kai-shek regime The materials which were brought here from Mandalay via the Irrawaddy River used to be transported overland to Tengyueh, western Yunnan Province.

With a population of 11,000 including 3,000 Chinese, this city was a center of trade with China. An aircraft assembly plant and gasoline warehouses are located in a beautiful forest in the city's suburb.

JAPANESE PLANES ACTIVE IN KIANGSI

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 8.—Crack Japanese military planes yesterday spiritedly bombed Kanchow and Yushan, important enemy base in Kiangsi Province, while other Japanese planes conducted raids on Kienow, strategic enemy center in Fukien Province, it was learned here today.

Japanese Army aircraft also conducted raids upon Hengyang, Yuanling, and Chinkiang, enemy bases in Hunan Province, it was disclosed.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AUSTRALIA TO CONSIDER FOOD DEHYDRATION

LISBON, May 8.—Suffering a sharp shortage in foodstuff and tin stock, the Australian Food Council found it necessary to set up plans for a meeting which will be held in Sydney next week and in which they will discuss the question of dehydrating fruits and vegetables, it was announced today. Extreme shortage of tin forestalled the advisability of food canning in the future and necessitated the problem of dehydration.

IL DUCE RECEIVES CIVIL LAW CODIFIERS

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—In a reception which took place in the famous Hall of Battle, the Duce honored the Italian Jurists who collaborated in the codification of the Italian Civil Law, it was reported today. The new codification is called the Mussolini Codification, the report added.

IL DUCE RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY

LISBON, May 8.—Word was received here today that the Duce received Lieutenant-General Ichiro Banzai, Japanese military attache in Berlin, with whom he held a long and cordial interview. General Banzai was accompanied by Colonel Shimizu, Japanese military attache in Rome, the announcement added.

Cotton for Albania

Special

ROME, April 29.—The Albanian soil is suitable for lucrative cotton planting, it has been established by an official Italian economic and agricultural commission, which has for some time been studying Albanian conditions in this respect. The districts of Karbunara and Fieri were found to be best suited for cotton planting on a large scale. An experimental plantation is to be established shortly near Fiershogan to find out which brand of cotton is best suited to Albanian conditions.

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CIVILIAN LEADERS NAME COMMITTEE

Special Body Will Study Concrete Measures for Formation Of New Political Structure

The possibility of an early realization of a new political structure, which will be the consummation of desires on the part of the nation's 100,000,000 people, was seen Friday when the Society for Preparing the Concentration of Political Power, formed Thursday by 70 persons, representing all groups of people in the nation, set about its work at a meeting at the Dai Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi and appointed a special committee of 33 members to study concrete measures for the purpose.

Sixty one members were present at the meeting which was held from 2 p.m.

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, delegates of the Government appointed to help prepare the concentration of political power, also attended the meeting.

Ogura Presides

With Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, in the chair, the members deliberated on the matter. Views were presented by Mannosuke Yamaoka, member of the House of Peers, Gijin Takagi, member of the House of Representatives, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, member of the House of Representatives, Naoshi Ohara, former Justice Minister, Junichiro Kobayashi, manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, member of the House of Representatives, Baron Iwakusu Ida, member of the House of Peers, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, member of the House of Peers, and Torataro Ushizuka, member of the House of Representatives and former Mayor of Tokyo.

The discussions centered on ways and means of concentrating political power and the general principles to guide the work in achieving this end.

When he saw that all present had had their say, Tadahiko Okada, member of the House of Representatives and manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, proposed the apopintment of a special committee, made up of about 30 members, to discuss concrete measures for the execution of the policy for concentrating political power on which agreement had been reached by the meeting.

The proposal met with the approval of the gathering whereupon Mr. Ogura named a special committee of 33 members.

The meeting was brought to an end at 3:30 p.m.

Committee Meets

The members of the special committee remained, and in a session elected Fumio Goto, member of the House of Peers and President of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, as its chairman.

The session adjourned at 4 p.m.

The special committee will meet at the Dai Toa Kaikan at 1 p.m. today for a discussion of concrete plans for the concentration of political power.

The names of the members of the special committee are: Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Baron Iwakusu Ida, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Baron Michitomo Iwakura, members of the House of Peers, Sotaro Ishiwata, member of the House of Peers and former Finance Minister, Torataro Ushizuka, member of the House of Representatives and former Mayor of Tokyo, Ryusaku Endo, member of the House of Peers and former director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tadahiko Okada, and Tadao Oasa, members of the House of Representatives, Kozo Ota, member of the House of Peers, Masataka Ota, member of the House of Representatives, Viscount Nagakage Okabe, member of the House of Peers, Masanori Katsu, member of the House of Representatives, Naotatsu Kimura, member of the House of Peers, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, member of the House of Representatives, General Kuniaki Koiso, former Overseas Minister, Fumio Goto, member of the House of Peers and President of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Vice Admiral Takuo Godo, member of the House of Peers, Admiral Noubmasa Suetsugu, Kotaro Sengoku, member of the House of Peers, Gijin Takagi, member of the House of Representatives, Masao Taki, member of the House of Peers and former director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tokichi Tanaka, President of the Nippon Press Association, Ryutaro Nagai, and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, members of the House of Representatives, Seinosuke Hashimoto, former director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency, Yonezo Maeda, and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, members of the House of Representatives, Mannosuke Yamaoka, member of the Houes of Peers, Sukenari Yokoyama, member of the House of Peers and Secretary General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, member of the House of Peers.

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PARATROOPS' DEEDS WILL LIVE FOREVER

Action at Palembang Adds New Leaf to History of Japanese Heroism

The heroic actions of Lieutenant Seiji Gamo, 26, Sub-Lieutenant Masayoshi Hasebe, 26, Sub-Officer Tetsuo Shiiya and First Class Private Teruo Mabuchi, members of the Japanese Parachute Corps who died gallantly while attacking the enemy after successfully landing at Palembang, will live to posterity, adding a new leaf to the history of Japanese heroism.

Lieutenant Gamo comes from a good family in Satsuma, the birthplace of Saigo Takamori, the famous patriot, and many other figures whose names will live forever in the minds of the Japanese people.

General Hideki Tojo, the popular Premier of Japan, specially dispatched his secretary to the home of the hero to convey messages of sympathy when he was on an inspection tour of Kyushu recently.

After finishing his course at the Prefectural First Middle School in Kagoshima, Lieutenant Gamo entered the Prefectural Technical School and joined the Manchuria Chemical Industry following his graduation, joining the Army in January, 1938. In 1940, he was called to the colors and participated in the Japanese operations in South China. He returned to Japan once, but was again mobilized in January this year, dying a heroic death at Palembang.

Since his childhood days, Lieutenant Gamo manifested a poetic talent, and just before the epochal descent on the enemy air base in Palembang, he kept singing a military song which he had composed, thus contributing greatly toward raising the morale of his men.

His mother, who is 66 years old, when interviewed at her home in Yakushi-machi, Kyushu, said:

Wanted Army Career

"Seiji was the ninth child in the family. Ever since he entered primary school, he had expressed an ardent desire to become a soldier. Later, he tried to enter the Military Academy, but due to his poor physical condition, he was unable to pass the examination.

"He was greatly disappointed, and gave up his hopes for a military career reluctantly and entered a technical school, joining the Manchuria Chemical Industry following his graduation.

"When he qualified in his conscription examination, he was overwhelmed with joy, saying that he could now serve His Majesty the Emperor as a member of the Imperial Forces.

"While he was a senior at middle school, Seiji said that he wanted to learn whatever he could about the great patriot, Saigo Takamori, and used to sit in meditation every morning at the Nanshuji Shrine. He also used to hike to the wilderness of a nearby mountain, in the dead of the night, to train himself both mentally and physically.

"When he returned for the last time in January this year he said little, but reassured me that he was ever ready to serve the country.

"One of his fellow-officers was good enough to describe his activities until the hour of death, and I take extreme pride in saying, 'thank you, Seiji, for what you have done.' My child, though in an insignificant way, has contributed his share toward the holy task of constructing Greater East Asia."

Sub-Lieutenant Hasebe's home town is Beppu. When the reporter visited his home, the ashes of the hero in a box wrapped with spotlessly white linen was placed on the family altar and the freshly lit incense was burning.

Wife Is Only 21

Tsuki Hasebe, the 21-year-old widow of the fallen hero, is currently teaching the men and women of tomorrow at the Kogo National School where Sub-Lieutenant once taught while his parents, Tadayoshi Hasebe, 61, and Yoshi Hasebe, 51, are managing a small potted plant shop.

Sub-Lieutenant Hasebe rendered distinguished services in the Central and South China fronts where he fought for three years. After his return to Japan, he enrolled at the Tokorozawa Aviation School and became attached to the Komura Contingent on the outbreak of the current war. This parents said:

"Masayoshi received his mobilization orders in the early part of the year and entered into service on January 12, at which time he advised us to take good care of our health since he would not be able to write home until three months hence.

"As the three months had elapsed, we had been waiting for his letter when a notification was received from an official source informing us of his death.

"According to the Contingent Commander, we understand that our son rendered meritorious services while attacking an oil refinery belonging to American interests in Palembang. Though he was our only child, we have no regret whatsoever for he laid down his life for the great cause of the State."

Sub-Officer Shiiya, a native of Kumamoto Prefecture, made his descent in the woods about 20 kilometers south of Palembang, and braving the rain of bullets fired by the enemy stationed at the airfield, charged into the besieged forces and died bravely. He is survived by his father and mother, aged 58 and 54 respectively, and five brothers and sisters.

"It is a great honor for the Shiiya household that a member of the family was able to sacrifice himself for the prosecution of the current war," the aged father said, adding that he had nothing further to say other than that each member of the family thinks only of the State.

Served Since 1939

Private Mabuchi was born in Honjo-ku, Tokyo, and has served in the Japanese Forces operating in various China fronts since January, 1939. On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was transferred to the southern front and participated in the surprise attack launched on Palembang airfield. Landing at a point about three kilometers south of the airfield, he was hastening toward the enemy position with Lieutenant Gamo when piece of shrapnel from an anti-aircraft gun shell fatally injured him in the abdomen.

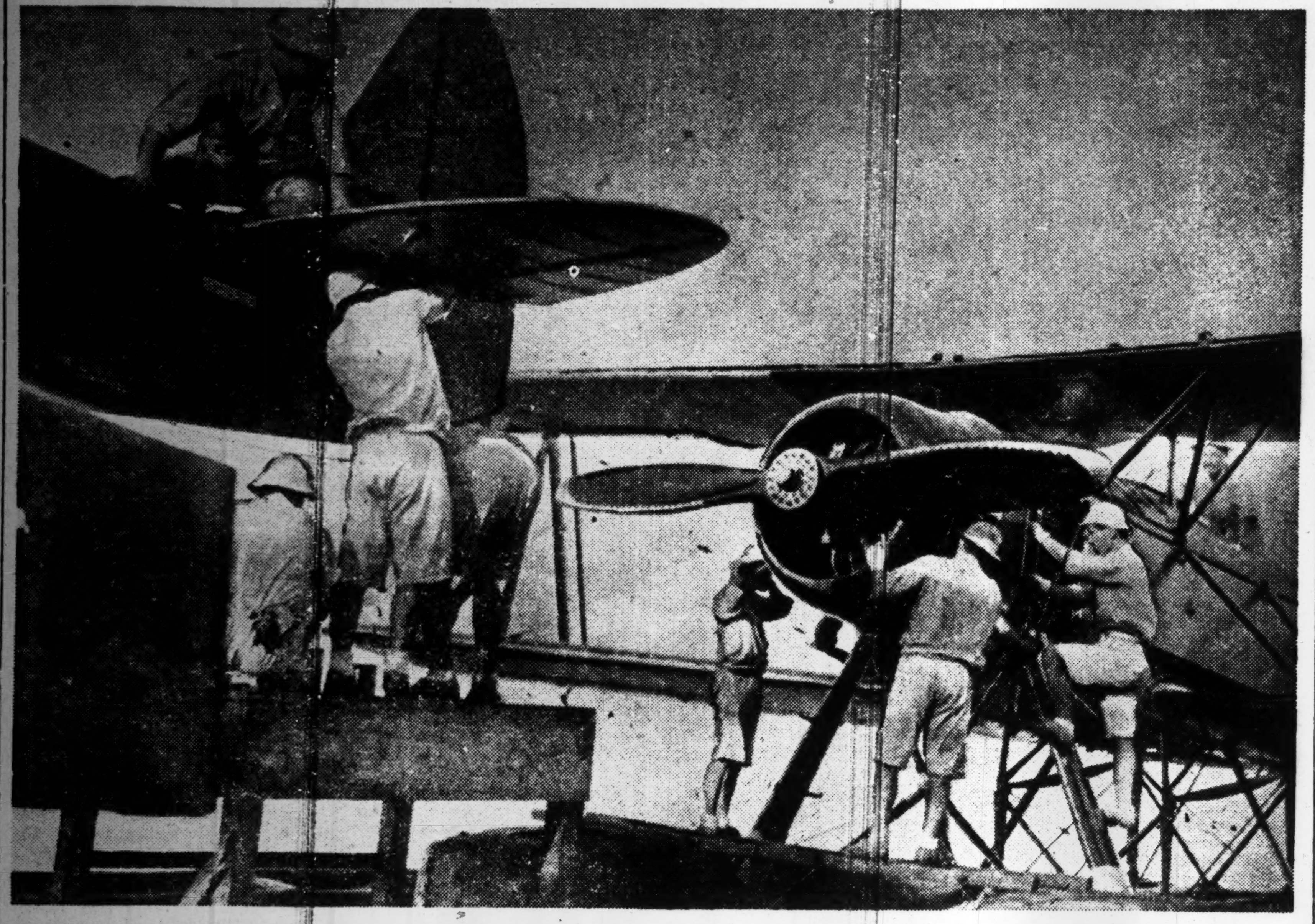
When the reporter visited his home, his father was out but his elder brother, Torakichi, 30, modestly said:

"Teruo was of a reserved character and devoted to his parents. He liked to play soldiers when he was small and he could be seen at his favorite pastime whenever he had any spare time.

"A detailed account leading up to his death was notified us from his corps, but this book (pointing to a diary which the hero had kept until the very last moment) tells vividly how he fought."

In one part of the diary was the following denotation: "I was stoutly determined to lay down my life the minute I left for the Continent. There is only one thing that I am set to do—to die willingly for His Majesty the Emperor."

Final Adjustments Before the Take Off



Here is a group of the war's unsung heroes at work—the ground crews of the Air Corps. These men are responsible for the perfect functioning of the planes under their charge and their role is a highly important one. The crew at work in the above picture is making final adjustments to two Navy machines at a base in the Southern Regions. (Photographed by Cameraman Saeki of the Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

U.S. NOW CONTROLS ALL PRIVATE SHIPS

Nationalization of Merchant Marine Will Involve Stiff Expenses

All vessels of the United States merchant marine, which are still privately owned, have been taken over by the American Government, according to an Associated Press report from Washington intercepted in Berlin.

To all practical purposes, the dispatch said that this means the nationalization of the American merchant marine, which after the World War, through tremendous efforts and monetary sacrifices had gradually passed again to private ownership.

"The American shipowner for various reasons proved to be less experienced and successful in this business than the shipowners of other countries," the report stated. Time and again the Government had to come to his succor. The tonnage supremacy which the United States achieved during the World War, could not be maintained by privately managed United States merchant shipping.

"Moreover, it declared that the United States Government itself as a shipowner proved to be even more clumsy and dilettantish than all American private shipowners combined.

"Under its management, it asserted, American merchant shipping was bureaucratized until it achieved complete inefficiency. This caused the efforts of postwar days to re-privatize it."

The present step constitutes a relapse into old faults, which will cost the United States very dear. In comparison, it may be mentioned that in Germany, which is being fought by President Roosevelt for its totalitarian methods, a denationalization of German shipping was striven for and carried out in the midst of war.

FORTRESSES' VALUE IN WAR CONSIDERED

Expert Weighs Pros and Cons of Controversial Question

With the fall of the highly vaunted Corregidor Fortress to the might of the Imperial Forces, an article appearing in the noted German paper Voelkischer Beobachter, under the heading "Are Fortifications still Useful?" makes most interesting reading.

The article, written by Colonel Rossmann, discusses in detail the pros and cons of this controversial question, and is reproduced below:

"Not two years have passed since the Dutch and Belgian fortifications were overrun and the Maginot Line, strongest bulwark and last hope of the French, succumbed to German attacks. In addition to this, the Metaxas Line in Greece and strong fortifications in Soviet Russia were broken through and conquered by German troops.

Can't Stop Troops

"The force of the German attacks and their successes in the West, in the Southeast and at the Eastern Front are likely to throw a somewhat doubtful light on the efficiency of fortifications. Wherever they were supposed to stop the advance of German troops, enemy fortresses did not fulfil their task; on the contrary, they were sometimes a fatal obstacle rather than a useful means to their occupants.

"On the other hand, however, nobody would think of saying that the construction of the West Wall did not pay. Its reputation alone caused such a repulsive effect among enemy circles that none dared launch an attack against it. This fact is in itself the highest praise which can be attributed to any fortification. The mere existence of the West Wall enabled the German generals to carry out the Eastern campaign which resulted in Poland's rapid defeat. The two front war was consequently a matter of only 18 days.

"Let us compare the Maginot Line with the West Wall, both the greatest systems of fortification ever built.

"The former required more than 10 years for its construction, materializing the cry for security in the form of concrete and steel, the expression of fear and bad conscience.

An Inspired Work

"The latter was the creation of a single man's willpower cooperating with the work of a whole people. The West Wall was pounded out of the ground as it were. Besides being an embodiment of concentrated strength this fortification ensured freedom of action to all living behind its walls.

"On the other hand, the Maginot Line had become the grave of all French hopes because France had put too much trust in its strength, lulling herself in dreams of security, as the former French Generalissimo Weygand admitted himself.

"The West Wall however, which had never seen an enemy approach, held the pent-up German forces until the great moment when they poured like the high tide into French territory.

"Two systems, two fates. Where can we find the solution to this problem? The old Field-Marshal von Moltke once said that strategy was but a system of stopgaps. To these stopgaps also belong fortifications constructed during peace time or erected in the course of a war only. But to successfully apply and turn to the best account their strength and position means cunning strategy. The fortune of war sides with the strongest battalions, said Frederic the Great, but it is impossible to line up a front equally strong everywhere, nor can attacks launched simultaneously at different places score the same successes. Fortifications however, allow defensive tactics to be carried out by comparatively small units at less important fronts so that at the very front at which according to the general's will the decisive battle is to be fought, the highest concentration of forces can be effected.

"These brief explanations may prove that, today as always, fortifications are of the highest strategic value.

Three Vital Points

"But there are three points which one should observe:

"1) The military leadership must know how to use the fortifications to their best advantage.

"2) The fortifications must be built in such a way as to meet the strategic and technical requirements.

"3) The troops which man the fortifications must not fail.

"With regard to the third point, the German soldier has held his ground also in the defense. During the last World War, the German front in the West withstood the attacks of half the world, not considering that the positions defended at that time can hardly be compared with the Maginot Line and West Wall. Before Narvik, small German forces have held out without fortified positions, furthermore lacking the necessary equipment against enemy troops often far superior in number.

"German fortifications could never have suffered the fate which was to meet the Eben-Emael fortifications. Their construction, German strategy in general and the force of resistance on the part of the German soldier would not allow this to happen.

"Fortifications play a special role in the art of warfare. They do not form a means of attack of defense which each of the belligerents might turn to their advantage in the same way. Even though German troops with the help of most up-to-date weapons and tactics were able to crush enemy fortresses generally believed to be impregnable, the German fortifications in the West have fulfilled their task. The fact that they were not attacked only proves their invincibility and that of the German army as recognized by the adversary. Also the other side possesses planes, tanks and fortifications, however they are inferior in quality compared with the German equipment which also applies to the enemy's fighting spirit and its leaders' somewhat old fashioned strategy.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Big Six collegiate league games. Keio vs Imperial and Meiji vs. Hosei at Meiji Shrine baseball stdium, 1 p.m.

Professional league games. Nankai vs. Taiyo and Hankyo vs. Nagoya at Korakuen stadium. 1 p.m.

RUGBY

Collegiate league matches. Waseda vs. Rikkyo and Keio vs. Meiji at Meiji Shrine stadium. 2 p.m.

BASKETBALL

Kanto Businessmen league matches at Kokumikan and Y.M.C.A. at 3 p.m.

PING PONG

Kanto students league, 3rd round. Waseda vs. Imperial Dental at Y.W.C.A. at 1 p.m.

YATCHING

Waseda vs. Keio at Yokohama. 12 noon.

The Kanto Intercollegiate Football League has announced that the Keio vs. Rikkyo and Nichidai vs. Hosei twin-bill which was scheduled Thursday at the Korakuen stadium has been called off because of wet grounds.

EYEWITNESS TELLS OF CORREGIDOR FALL

Correspondent Sees Historic Landing Operation From Bataan Height

The landing of the Imperial Forces on Corregidor, to those who inspected it from afar, presented one of the most splendid phases in the operations of the bravest troops in the world.

The Asahi field correspondent, after following the historic landing from beginning to end from a height on the southern tip of the Bataan Peninsula, gives the following description:

It was the evening of Tuesday, May 5. The moon was yet to come. The correspondent was standing by the batteries of the Imperial Artillery Corps. Some staff officers were surveying Corregidor Island through their field glasses.

All day long the Japanese and the enemy gun batteries had been exchanging fire, which suddenly stopped at about 7 p.m. A weird silence descended upon the whole neighborhood. The island fortress of Corregidor was blanketed in silence.

Offer Silent Prayers

All standing on the height came to the conclusion that it was the time for the landing troops to start from their bases in barges, and secretly offered prayers for the safe landing of the Imperial troops. Time passed under this strange tension, when suddenly the silence was broken with the thundering of the Imperial gunnery positioned in the rear.

The correspondent's wrist watch indicated 10:45 p.m. In an instant, the length of Corregidor Island from east to west, was a halocaust of explosive shells.

Morrison promontory was thrown into vivid relief under the flames caused by the Japanese bombardment, followed by Malinta Hill and other points. The entire stretch of the island, measuring seven kilometers, was soon spotted with flames. It gave the illusion that huge lanterns were hanging here and there along the northern coast.

It was just 11 p.m. The landing parties must have almost reached their destinations. Just at that time, there came from the vicinity of the Artillery and Infantry promontories, the conspicuous streaks of tracer bullets. The bullets cut the air high over the sea, the firing of the enemy's heavy machine-guns followed with the apparent aim of annihilating the approaching troops.

Bombardment Increased

To what extent the landing troops were suffering from the enemy machine-gunning could not be ascertained from the heights where the correspondents and others were standing. In the meantime the bombardment by the Imperial artillery had increased in intensity. Searchlights began to shoot their beams into the sky from somewhere in Bataan.

"Look!" someone cried from behind the correspondent. The next moment all around him shouted Banzai! with their eyes fixed on a green signal shell, indicating the success of the first landing. The flare burned brightly in the air for some time. A few privates standing close to the correspondent jumped into the air with joy, while the correspondent himself had to sit on the ground for a spell because he was overcome with emotion.

A staff officer, glancing at his watch, announced "11 p.m." Meanwhile, the Japanese bombardment continued, while the enemy's tracer bullets came in rapid succession. Night was drawing to a close, when a report came from the first landing party to the effect that they were pushing straight on to the No. 1 Road at 3:30 a.m.

At about 5 a.m. warplanes of the Imperial Air Force were seen flying over the island covering the advance of the landing parties.

At 7 a.m. a report said that a hard battle was raging around Infantry Promontory between the landing units and enemy remnants. The existence of Corregidor under the Stars and Stripes was nearing its end.

KAWASHIMA LAUDS ARMY PARATROOPS

Officer Who Instituted Them Is Thrilled by Their Feat at Palembang

How the Imperial Army paratroops came to score marvelous achievements in the battle of Palembang, Sumatra Island, was related by Lieutenant-Colonel Keizo Kawashima, who instituted the troops, in a press interview held at the War Ministry on Friday, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, according to Domei.

For the splendid accomplishments, the Imperial Army paratroops which operated in Palembang were accorded a letter of approval by the Japanese Army Supreme Commander in the southern area under the date of February 15, and recently the account of their brilliant achievements was graciously heard by His Majesty the Emperor.

His interview with the press follows:

"I, as a member of the Army paratroops, was deeply moved by the paratroops who landed in the neighborhood of Palembang, Sumatra Island, and fulfilled their duty completely and thoroughly by scoring the marvelous war achievements.

Adopted 3 Policies

"In instituting the Army parachute troops, I decided to adopt three policies. First, every parachutist must be trained as the most intrepid courageous soldiers, I thought. Paratroops are intended to descend on the ground at the risk of having to fight against heavy odds. Therefore, every parachutist must be a warrior burning with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism.

"Second, I found it necessary to make parachutists descend lightheartedly. The decent itself is not the last end, but it is only a means. And the ultimate objective of the troops is in winning victory in fighting.

"Lastly, utmost care was taken to prevent any accidents in the training. In fighting after the landing, the Japanese troops have full confidence in themselves to gain victory. Therefore, it is necessary for the troops to land without any accident. In this point I can say I succeeded completely. During a long period of training, only one parachutist lost his life and the cause of the accident was clear.

Nippon Troop Strong

"On starting the training of descent, I am glad to have found that Japanese troops are strong. According to foreign literature on this training, almost all the parachutists hesitate to jump off on the occasion of their initial descent. Contrary to foreign parachutists, none of our parachutists showed such hesitancy, but every one jumped from planes calmly at a command issued. This is one proof of the spiritual strongness of the Imperial Army.

"The splendid leadership of instructors is also responsible for the successful training of the Imperial Army's first parachutists. Favored by this fact, the work of instituting the troops was smoothly carried on.

"Because of the fact that the trial was the first one in this country, much pains and hard labor accompanied the institution of the Army parachutist troops. Foreign literature never served more than a mere reference. Major problems were the selection of planes suited for the parachutists operations, the study on the method of parachute-making, the balance between parachutists and arms. Much prudence must be used also in the selection of fields where parachute-descent is to be practised, against espionage."

GERMANS NOW BUILDING MACHINES FOR UKRAINE

Industries Largely Engaged in Manufacturing Agricultural Implements

D.N.B.

ROWNO, May 6.—The German industry is now largely engaged in the construction of agricultural machines in order to cover the needs of the Ukraine in harvesting tools and appliances.

Agricultural tools and machines in the country were either destroyed by the Bolshevists or were in such a state of neglect that thousands and thousands of ploughs had to be fetched in order to till the soil. For harvesting time, a large quantity of mowing machines will be ready for use together with other machines. Since the Soviets suspended the construction of tractors from 1938, German tractor factories are constructing thousands and thousands of tractors for the East, particularly for the Ukraine.

For the time being, the greater part of the work is to be done by hand and for this purpose hundreds of thousands of scythes are being imported from the Reich.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT TO BECOME UNIFIED

Premier Tojo Approves Plans For Reorganization of Koa Domei

With approval having been granted by Premier General Hideki Tojo as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to a concrete plan concerning the reorganization of the Dai Nippon Asia Development League, and a plan for the disposal of its member bodies, the league will come into being on a new basis shortly to unify Asia development movements at home and abroad, reports Domei.

The above two plans discussed at the special committee organized jointly by the general affairs committee members and directors of the league were drafted along with the covenant of the league on Thursday.

In accordance with the new covenant of the league, Premier Tojo as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on Thursday nominated General Senjuro Hayashi, retired, former chairman of the general affairs committee as President of the new Dai Nippon Asia Development League. Other officers of the league, including these vice-presidents are expected to be shortly nominated by President Hayashi.

As a result of the reorganization of the league, of all its member associations, numbering 65, including such 17 thought movement organizations as the Greater Asia Association, the Kokuryukai (the Black Dragon Society), etc. were dissolved and merged into the new league on Thursday. The rest of the organizations with research, investigation and undertakings as their objects, will join the newborn league as member organizations for continuing their activities on the basis of the policies adopted by the league.

A few of the most salient points in the covenant of the new league are as follows, according to Domei:

On the basis of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's basic principles, the league will exert itself to concentrate the total national strength on the unification of Asia development movements at home and abroad, with the realization of its programs as the ultimate object; the league will contribute its efforts toward the diffusion of Asia development thought and will guide Japanese residents in the Greater East Asia regions with regard to their activities, organizations, etc. conducting at the same time needed research, investigation, undertakings and publicity relating to Japanese activities there.

The headquarters of the Dai Nippon Asia Development League will be established in Tokyo, with branches in leading points of this country closely connected with various regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and liaison offices in important places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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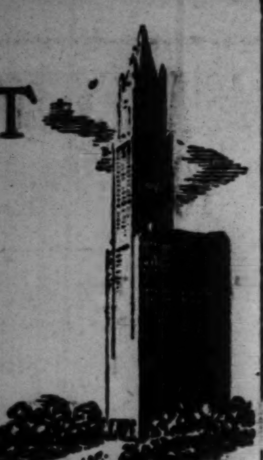
CULTURAL ART

East and West



PART III

The love of classicism manifests itself in all Japanese arts, but this is most apparent in the Shinto shrine architecture. This style of architecture has never undergone a change with the changes in the spirit of the times. It has been impossible to this day for the Japanese people to express their feeling for the native religion in any other way. It is true that the Shinto structure was once affected by the Buddhist architectural influence to some extent, but its essential character and form have always remained the same.

This changelessness is particularly evident at all important Shinto shrines. Take, for instance, the Grand Shrines of Ise. From time immemorial, it has been the custom to rebuild it every 20 years, but the renewal of the structure does not effect the dignity of the institution in the least. The Grand Shrines of Ise thus preserves classicism, but at the same time it is progressive, discarding what has become old and worn at regular intervals.

Classicism in Drama

All Japanese arts are characterized with classicism, and the dramatic art is another most notable example of this fact. No country has succeeded in preserving the old form of dramatic art so perfectly as Japan. In the Western countries, the form of dramatic performance has undergone a constant change in keeping with the spirit of the times. It is true that the religious play such as, for instance, the Passion Play is of a nature that is more enduring than an ordinary play, but it has been preserved as a play and not as a form of dramatic performance.

In Japan, while the Bugaku (ancient pantomimic dance and music) was practised as a form of stage performance, the Noh play was initiated. In due course of time, the Kabuki drama came into vogue and became very popular among commoners as a theatrical entertainment. A remarkable fact is that they all existed side by side for centuries and have continued to remain to this day with the distinctive forms of stage performance.

In the Western countries, operatic performance has been changing in its spirit and the manner of presentation in keeping with the changes in the times. The theme of opera may be old, but the play is rendered in a modern fashion, having discarded the old form, whereas in Japan the old form of play such as, for instance, Kabuki, is preserved bodily and the play is presented as it was in old time. This is a glaring example of the fact that classicism is preserved in the present form of art.

Japanese Aesthetic Taste

The Japanese love their dwelling house and would not part with it because there is something ancient and classical in it, which has an unutterable appeal to their aesthetic taste. When the Japanese go out, they wear western suits, but upon returning home they change into kimono. This is a rather inconvenient way of living, but they are passionately attached to it because there is something fascinating in it. They cannot abandon this inconvenient mode of living even under economic pressure for the simple reason that they cling to it, consciously or unconsciously, for the love of classicism inherent in it.

Another important point to be remembered in this connection is that Japanese culture has made a systematic and historical development in accordance with tradition. At least such has been the case in the past. It seems antiquated for one to emphasize the importance of tradition, but we have a tradition not only to preserve old elements in our culture as much as possible but to enable it to make the systematic and historical development in the future.

Japanese View of Nature

The Japanese attitude toward nature is quite different from that of the West. To the Western people, culture is that which mankind attained by working on nature as its material. They seek to conquer and overcome nature and work on it as their material to produce whatever they desire. At any rate, the Western interpretation of culture sets human life against nature.

This attitude of mind may be observed in every aspect of Western life. It manifests itself in the Western school of thought. The fundamental basis of the Western trend of thought is consciousness. On the basis of consciousness, the Western mental and spiritual culture has made its development. Consciousness is that which distinguishes self from the rest of the world. Self is subjective and all the rest are objective. Unless this distinction was clearly made in the first place, the development of the Western school of thought would have been impossible.

If one recognizes the existence of the spiritual world, having become conscious of his own spirit in distinction with the other world of phenomena, it becomes possible for him to conceive a thought. Then he recognizes nature as the world of materials. To him, the world of material does not belong to the spiritual world. He and the material world stand against each other. There is a fundamental difference between this attitude of mind toward nature and that of the Japanese as seen in Genesis of the Bible and the Japanese notion of the creation of the world as described in Japanese mythology.

Birth of World

According to the Genesis, God created the world. There was a nebulous world, which was the world of nature absolutely uninfluenced by spirit. Out of this nature, God made the world. But the creation of the world as stated in the Kojiki and the Nihongi is entirely different in its import. According to this, there was something in the beginning, which was neither material nor spiritual. Out of this, the world was born as the result of cooperation and harmony between human being and nature.

All gods of heaven and earth and all things and creatures were born in the same way. The Japanese and the land in which they live, therefore, stand in a very close relationship. The ancestors of the Japanese race thought of the creation of the world in this way.

To the Japanese nature is there mother instead of being the material from which they were made. All natural objects in their land are, therefore, more like their brothers and they have sympathy for them and are affectionate toward them. It is a feeling that leads them to love and worship nature. This is one of the unique traits of the Japanese people, showing that there is an entirely different view of the world between the Japanese and the Western peoples.

The highest point of cultural attainment in the West is science. It seeks to rationally explain away natural phenomena. It is something like a conquest of nature by the human spirit. The Japanese ancestor had never had a distinct recognition of self from the rest of the world. It is only a matter of course that natural science never sprang from such an attitude of mind.

This attitude of mind manifests itself in Japanese art. The Japanese people have always been very much interested in nature such as landscapes and natural objects and have expressed their thoughts and sentiment in praise of their beauty instead of regarding them as objects of natural science. In the Western countries, the people might have taken a literary interest in nature if it were directly related to their living conditions, but the custom of enjoying the beauty of natural scenery is to them a modern innovation.

Europe and Nature

During the heyday of Greecian culture and civilization, the Greeks idealized the human body and considered it as of supreme beauty of all natural phenomena. To the Greek artists, human physical beauty was the most perfect beauty of nature. It was natural, therefore, that they made it the most popular theme of their works. This accounts for the high stage of perfection the Greek sculptors attained in those days in producing nude human figures, but Greek painters never thought of painting a landscape. Europe was influenced by this Greek attitude toward nature.

Christianity affected every aspect of social life in Europe. The religion was interested in nature chiefly in relation to its moral teachings. Such was the tendency, and so Europeans under the Christian influence were never inspired by nature as a thing of beauty. Portraits painted during the medieval age under the Christian influence were mostly expressions of the spirit of Christianity in human figures instead of natural human images. Nature painted as background was no more than a mere suggestion without any perspective.

In the latter part of the medieval age, a limited number of thinkers began to take interest in nature. The movement finally resulted in the rise of esoterics, which constituted the basis of German philosophy. This system of philosophy, however was not born of admiration and love of the beauty of nature. The advocates of esoterics maintained that the divine spirit is imminent in nature and that nature is the utterance of God. This shows that the philosophy sprang out of a pantheistic of the world instead of love and admiration of nature.

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) detested the modern civilization because of its evil aspects and denounced it severely, urging the people to return to nature. As a result, European people began to esteem nature and natural life.

Nature in Poetry

But in Japan, the beauty of nature has been a theme of song and poetry since as early as the eighth century. This may be of unusual interest to Western people, but from the Japanese point of view it is neither unusual or strange because of the fact that there never was a clear line of distinction between the Japanese self and nature. It was only natural, therefore, that the ancestors of the Japanese race often described human affairs in terms of the working of natural phenomena. Take, for instance, the expression "violent storm," which was used for an outbreak of rebellion.

Many such figurative expressions are found in the Kojiki (Ancient Chronicle) and the Manyoshu (the first Japanese anthology), both of which were compiled during the Nara period of (708-793) A.D.) The Kokinshu, another anthology (compiled in 905 A.D.) abounds with poems in praise of the beauty of nature. The most popular theme of Hokku, 17 syllable verse (which first came into fashion during the Yedo period, 1603-1868 A.D.) is nature. In fact, nature is usually the theme for this form of poem.

In Western countries, landscape painting did not begin to appear until about the 16th or 17th century, but in Japan artists began to procure simple pictures of this kind as early as the 10th century when poets began to make nature a popular theme of their verses. With the advent of Renaissance, Europe was emancipated from the bond of conventionalism and artists began to produce realistic pictures, but landscape paintings did not begin to appear until after the Renaissance.

Japan has produced unique arts such as the architectural garden, the bonsai (plants trained in the confines of a pot), the flower arrangement and the cult of tea (better known to the West as tea ceremony) and the like. This would have been impossible if art were considered in the Western sense because, according to the Western interpretation, the artist must first get material from nature and work on it until it becomes a thing of art. If nature is to be left very much in the natural state as the Japanese garden is, according to the Western conception, it is neither art nor culture.

Landscape Gardening

In the Western countries, if a garden is to be called an art, it must be constructed according to a definite plan by, perhaps, laying out flower beds in geometrical paterns with a scientific precision and trimming trees into such a form as tunnel, arch, wall or whatever that is appealing to the fancy of the Western people.

In Japan, the landscape gardener has an entirely different attitude of mind in laying out a garden. He tries to mould it in cooperation with nature. In constructing a garden, he recalls from his memory a snatch of fascinating landscape such as a mountain stream and its environment and makes efforts to reproduce it. The process is something like a poet composing a poem inspired by the beauty of nature.

There is a vast difference between the Japanese and the Western people in their attitude toward art. To the Japanese people, art is a part of their daily life, whereas the Western people consider it independent from such practical condition of life. In the aesthetic life of the Heian period in Japan (794-1183), there was no distinction between art and living. There was even a tendency to beautify life by enjoying art and artistic practices. This was possible because art was enjoyed only by the upper class of people. There was the warrior class to look after all military affairs, and all that court nobles and their kin had to do was to enjoy art and artistic practices.

Many are tempted to believe that the aesthetic life of the Heian period was stimulated by an idea similar to that conceived by the Western people, but the attitude toward art is fundamentally different. To the Japanese people, life is the matter of first and foremost consideration, and the mission of art is to beautify it instead of being art for art's sake. According to this, art is a means to an end. There can be no art without life, and art is merely a part of life.

Art in Life

The old saying "art for life's sake" eloquently bespeaks a unique aspect of the Japanese aesthetic life. There is no people in the world who use art objects for life's sake so unsparingly as the Japanese. Paintings and carvings are used for decorative and ornamental purposes in all conditions of Japanese life.

From the Western viewpoint, this practice may appear even lavishing. Some have their kimono painted with pictures, others wear pictorial art pieces just as they are and still others have pictures painted on their chinaware with gold lacquer or some other materials. Screens and doors bearing artistic pictures are not rare. They are veritable expressions of the Japanese tradition of art for life's sake.

The Japanese people are even willing to serve art. They are willing to put up with inconveniences for the sake of art. The Japanese kimono, particularly woman's kimono, is by no means convenient for activity. When it is bespattered with mud, for instance, it is often the case that stains can not be removed without spoiling its material. Kimono arrests freedom of action to no small extent, but the Japanese people put up with it. They are willing indeed to go a long way to endure such inconveniences in order to enjoy art.

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 "The Scientific War," by Dr Tsunesaburo Asada; Recital of Patriotic Poem.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra: Suite, "The Bird" (Respighi) and Opera, "Aida Grand March and Dance" (Veldi).
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 National School Hour.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Japan Symphony Orchestra.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 New Home Life Hour.
2:30 Radio Exercise and Music.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: Old Chinese Stories.
6:30 "Russo-Japanese Fishery Problems," by Yuko Tanakamaru.
6:50 Local News.
7:30 National Chorus.
8:00 War Songs; "Army Paratroops," by Lt. Col. Keigo Kawashima.
9:00 News; Naniwabushi.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Rome: "European Young Men's New Spirits," by Soichi Nogami, assistant professor of Rome University; "Popular Spring Songs in Italy," by Torino Broadcasting Band Chorus.

THE JAPANESE SWORD

And the technical secrets of its perfection

The method of making Japanese swords is unique. It is true that the method of production was changed and improved in keeping with the transition of the times and with the difference of places; but it must be remembered that there are some fundamental theories in the making of Japanese swords which are applicable to all these changes. Let us explain them now.

Sword Making

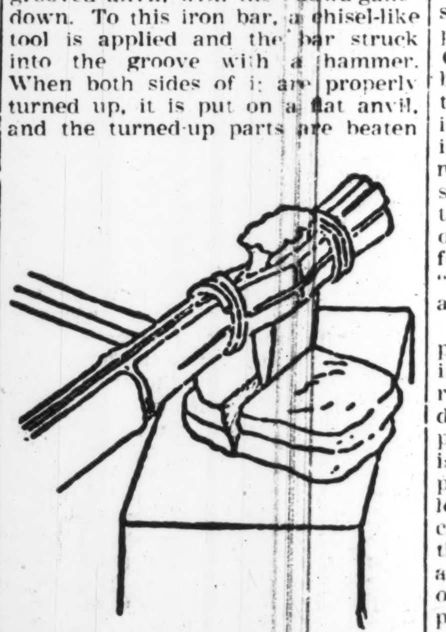
Tanren, or Tempering. The word "tanren," according to its literal interpretation, means one of the processes in the fashioning of swords, but it is used here as a common sense term designating all the processes necessary to make swords. The word "sword-making" is too commonplace an expression to denote the completion of such a sacred work; hence, the term "tanren" is the most appropriate. The method of "tempering" swords had more or less different features according to the various schools and ages. Therefore, in order to show the fundamental theories, it will be most convenient to explain the method

of "makuri" tempering using "tama-hagane" as material.

"Tama-hagane" is obtainable by melting iron sand. The essential raw materials for Japanese swords has been iron sand from old times. Hoh-ki and Izumo have been famous for producing iron sand from the days of yore, in consequence of which excellent swords have been made in these districts from the Age of Gods. First of all, a hovel is built, and in it is made an earthen oven or furnace. The furnace is filled with charcoal. When fire is made, iron sand is strewn over it. After about half an hour, more iron sand and charcoal are added. This process is repeated for three days and nights; and then the furnace is taken down and the masses of melted iron, which is called "kera," are cooled. These masses of "kera" are taken care of to yield about two tons and a half. With a hammer they are broken to small pieces, from which are chosen materials suitable for swords. These are called "tama-hagane," which is about a tenth of all the "kera," and contains carbon of approximately 1.3 per cent.

In order to make a sword of two shaku and two or three sun, about a kan (3.75 kilograms) and two hundred momme (momme equals 3.75 grams) of "tame-hagane" is prepared. First, about a hundred momme of it is heated and flattened into an oblong stand, which is fixed to a lever. Next, the remaining masses of iron are thrown, little by little, into the furnace. Each of them is flattened and piled up on the stand while hot. The latter is then heated and pounded until made into a single plate. This plate is then heated and beaten out flatter. Next, a line is carved on it and the plate is turned up. This is repeated about 23 times until the iron becomes unalloyed. The carbon contained in it is now 0.6 per cent. The iron plate thus tempered is called "kawagane" (skin-metal) and intended to form the outer part of the sword. Next, "kitchen-knife" iron, which is soft, is mixed with "tama-hagane" at the ratio of two-to one. About 300 momme of this mixture is tempered about 10 times in the same method as before, until it contains carbon of about 0.25 per cent. This plate, which is called "shin-gane" (core metal), is to form the internal part of the sword.

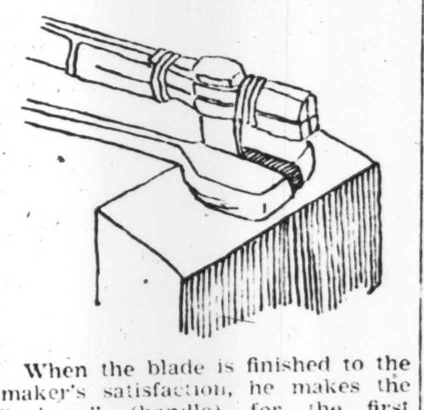
How refined this "kawagane" and "shin-gane" are can be seen by comparing their weights with those of the materials first prepared, the former weighing about one-fifth of its material and the latter one-third. The "shin-gane" (core-metal) is cased over with the "kawa-gane" for the purpose of rendering sharpness to the sword and preventing it from breaking. The heated "kawa-gane" and "shin-gane" are joined together with borax. Then, this is put on a grooved anvil, with the "kawa-gane" down. To this iron bar, a chisel-like tool is applied and the bar struck into the groove with a hammer. When both sides of it are properly turned up, it is put on a flat anvil, and the turned-up parts are beaten



and flattened into it. Then, this is beaten into a square bar. The next process, which is called "hi-zukuri," or "ha-zukuri," is to heat the bar to a certain degree and pound it on both sides so as to form roughly the shape and edge of the sword.

Next comes the process of "yaki-ire" (heating). Here, particular attention is paid to make the blade sharp and strong. The blade is first daubed with a kind of clay called "yakiba-tsuchi" with a steel spatula and then the clay, which covers the edge, is taken off to heat and harden this part most. This clay is made by kneading a proper mixture of burnt clay, pine charcoal and whetstone powder with water. Many Japanese blades have bright figures on them.

These figures are made by elaborating various plans when the clay is put on the swords. This process is called "tsuchitori" (clay-taking). The beauty of these figures depends upon the way of laying clay on the blade. When the clay with which the blade is daubed is dry; blade-heating is begun. The fire is kept burning at about 750 to 850 degrees F. All swordsmiths perceive this heat by experience. When the blade is properly heated, it is removed from the furnace and put in lukewarm water. The relations between the temperature of this water and the heat of the blade are extremely delicate. Next the clay is wiped off. The blade thus tempered is given a curve of two bu to nearly a sun (approximately 1/5 inch to an inch), but this curve, as it is, may be unproportional. This must be rectified properly. To make it more curved, grooved copper implement is used. When suitably heated, this is fixed to the back part of the blade. When the color of the ridge is changed by the heat, the blade is removed from the grooved tool and put in the water. To lessen the curve, the ridge is beaten with a hammer. The next process is to "take the medium" (aiwo toru), that is, to heat the blade moderately (at 150 to 200 degrees). This is very important, for by this means the blade is kept from being easily nicked. The blade thus nearly finished is roughly polished and whetted by the swordsmith himself. This process is called "kaji-oshi" and whether it is excellent or not concerns greatly the sword-polisher's pains afterwards.



When the blade is finished to the maker's satisfaction, he makes the "nakago" (handle) for the first time. He then makes file-nicks with an art peculiar to himself and engraves his name. It is most desirable to test the new sword, before the maker's name is engraved, by cutting a bundle of straws, and dealing a side-blow to it with a strong cudgel.

Whetting and Polishing

Let us describe the method of whetting and polishing the sword. As has been said before, when a sword has been tempered, the swordsmith polishes it roughly. It is the polisher's business to whet and polish it. First, he polishes the sword roughly and begins to sharpen the edge. For this purpose a Sasaguchi whetstone or an Uminoye one was first used in old times, but now an artificial emery-stone is generally used. An Ohmura whetstone is then used; with which the back, ridges, grounds and edge are polished in turn.

It is the custom to begin with the back side and the part nearest to the handle, and then proceed to the front side and end with the point. The next process is to polish the blade with an Iyo whetstone in the same order as before. The only difference is that the tip and ground of the blade, left unpolished in the case of the Ohmura whetstone, are now to be polished. Next, the polisher uses a new finer stone than the Iyo stone, and then a still finer Nagura stone is used. Furthermore, a thinner Nagura stone and still finer "uchi-kumori" stone are used in succession. Here the polisher's business has come, on the whole, to an end.

Only the finishing touches remain to be given. This is a delicate work to be done with the fingers. First, a polishing stone is used. By using this the blade radiates a glittering light peculiar to the Japanese sword. On going through the next process, which is called "nugui" (wiping out), the blade becomes brilliant. For this purpose a mixture of several polishing powders is used. Here the general polishing comes to an end. In order to make the "figures" look more conspicuous, a fine paste obtained from the "uchi-kumori" stone is spread over the blade figures and rubbing follows. Next comes the process of "migaki" (polishing) for the ridges and back of the blade.

With a slender stick of well-tempered steel, which is called a polishing stick, the ridges and back are rubbed. By so doing they become darker and glossier than the other parts of the blade. The next work is to finish the point or furthest part of the sword, which has been left half finished. This work is called "bohshi no sujikiri" (making the tip-line), which means "making a demarcation line." Next the back of the tip or point of the blade is polished. Lastly, a polish called "keshoh-migaki" (toilette-polish) is given to the furthest and nearest parts of the ridges. This is not, strictly speaking, polishing, but adding lines to them with the polishing stick. The "toilette-polish" is, so to speak, a sort of signature of the polisher so that each polisher has his own way of designing.

A sword is produced by passing through the processes mentioned above; but I have merely spoken of the making of swords with ridges or ridged swords. In the making of swords without ridges, however, nearly the same processes are also applicable, which should provide a rough idea of how other kinds of Japanese swords are made.

If one looks at a Japanese sword, he will surely be struck by its beauty. The edge-part is white, and the ground, dark and glossy. Amidst its brilliancy, he will see the "figures" glittering as if afloat. The ridges are glossier than the ground and the steel is strikingly beautiful. Such characteristics can be found only in the Japanese sword.

The Art of the Ukiyoe

It is well known that the Japanese wood color print achieved a remarkable development in the past as a produce of Yedo culture. Even today it occupies a distinguished place in the national picture art because of its special features. Ukiyoye exposes plebian sentiments and for that reason it is known as a people's art.

Because the colored prints perfectly reproduce the aesthetic beauty and charm of their originals, the technique of this style of painting can be regarded as unique in the world. Apart from their artistic value, these pictures are of historic importance, for they naively disclose the customs, manners and social conditions prevalent in the Tokugawa days.

Decidedly, the chief peculiarity of ukiyoye lies in the fact that it is the first popular art to be created in the country. The striking development of ukiyoye became a concrete reality, because it had secured the enthusiastic support of the masses. No line of Japanese art, except dramatic art, has ever achieved so great a popularity as ukiyoye.

The charm of ukiyoye can be seen in the vivid depiction of the extravagant, erotic and pleasure-seeking life and tendencies of the towns-men of Yedo. The beauty of this type of pictures being fascinatingly realistic, cannot but excite erotic interest and ephemeral inclination. However, it has to be admitted that ukiyoye pictures began to decline at the beginning of the Bunka era (1804-1817) and that downward tendency remained even after the Meiji Restoration (1868).

Decline of the Art

The reason for such a decline is that with the growth of modern consciousness in the country, the culture of Yedo began to wane rapidly. And when Japan started a vigorous campaign for national modernization discarding its closed-door policy, a class of intelligentsia sprang up in the country. These new reformers blended the culture of the aristocrats and of the common people into one, thereby dissolving the distinction between aristocratic culture and popular culture of the masses. Indeed, the rise of this new class of people marked the transformation of old Japanese culture into modern Japanese culture.

Ukiyoye and hanga (prints) are inseparably related to each other. The former owes its popularity to the latter, because in the Yedo period the number of persons who could afford to have an ukiyoye was limited in number, while there were very few persons who could not secure a hanga.

Popular Appreciation

Ukiyoye pictures came to occupy a permanent place in national aestheticism, because their unquestionable artistic value began to be appreciated by the masses through their prints which they could obtain easily and at a cheap price, and which adequately reflected the genius of their originals. But for hanga, ukiyoye would have indefinitely remained a favorite only of a limited number of people—nobles and wealthy persons.

It is because ukiyoye painters and hanga makers, in most cases, made Yedo their center of activities that the latter were enabled to turn out exellent products transmitting the beauty of ukiyoyé into their prints. The prosperity Yedo had achieved since it became the political headquarters of our country, gave rise to many special arts enjoyable by the masses, and caused the flourish of gay quarters and theaters there, and these, in turn, contributed to the development of hanga.

Printing

Many of the paintings of these artists represented various phases of the popular life of the time, and as those paintings were printed or otherwise duplicated in large numbers, they soon became the favorite of the masses, causing the eventual disappearance of pictures mainly catering for the tastes of the noblemen. Thus, it will be noticed that the method of reproduction had a great deal to do with the development of popular painting.

While Matabei Iwasa, a famous artist in the early Yédo period, originated ukiyoyé, Moronobu Hishikawa perfected his own style of making genre pictures. This art had since been improved by many subsequent artists until it came to enjoy world-wide popularity as a unique art of Japan. It is proper that its history should be divided into two parts—the first covering the period from the beginning of the Ghéñroku era (1688-1703), when it was initiated, to the end of the An-ei era (1772-1780), when it was at the zenith of progress, and the second covering the period from the start of the Témmei era (1781-1788), when eroticism was at its height in the country, till the advent of the Meiji era, when it was at the nadir of decay.

Chinesé Origin

Even yamatoyé painting, which was first to develop in our country, was not a product of purely Japanese culture. It originated in China during the Sui Dynasty (589-617) and was Japanized after it had been introduced in our country. The Tosa school of painting resulted from it. Almost all the schools of Japanese painting are derivatives of ancient Chinese painting. It cannot be denied that the Kano and Nanga schools of painting were greatly influenced by Chinese painting. Even the Maruyama technique, a modern realistic style of painting, is not free from the influence of Chinese painting.

Pictures representing manners and customs of the people used to be drawn by our painters of the Tosa school long time ago. Therefore, it can be said that the origin of ukiyoyé is to be found in those Tosa style pictures, despite the fact the ukiyoyé developed its own features, just as the proletarian writers of Yédo evolved a new Yédo literature as a special branch of Japanese literature. In this light, it may be safe to declare that ukiyoyé is a newly risen art.

Color Display

The technical characteristics of ukiyoyé are to be found in line effects and color display. Although the effects of the lines are simple, they add to the forcefulness of the aesthetic expressions, while color display is quite effective, regardless of the limited varieties of colors used. The exposition of artistic delicacy through lines is the essence of all the formative arts of the Orient. Ukiyoyé may well be said to be a special picture art in lines.

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EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Rural

LAKE Chuzenji. Japanese house, 3 rooms, completely furnished, including kitchen and dining ware, beds, beddings except bed sheets, yacht and Japanese boat. Apply Okadaya, Chuzenji, Nikko, or Haruko Kawase, 37 Kitahigakubo-cho, Azabu.

HAKONE Lake, well furnished bungalows and cottages for rent, 2 rooms to 6 rooms respectively, rent ¥150 to ¥500. For full particulars apply to Furuya Hotel, Hakonemachi.

KARUIZAWA, by non-designated owner: House, 7 rooms, furnished, plumbing, garden. Apply Box 155, Japan Times, Tokyo.

VILLAS for summer in Karuizawa or Nojiri Lake, furnished, sizes large or small. May be sold on reasonable terms. Apply Tokyo Tatemono K.K., near Yaesuguchi Entrance, Tokyo Station. Tel. Nihombashi 24-3161 to 3165.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Instruction Wanted

EXCHANGE lessons wanted by Japanese with Malayan, Japanese for Malayan using English. Box 153, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds, such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, chinaware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2356.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 7, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamdori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

PORTABLE typewriter, any make; Singer sewing machine; organ. Wanted in exchange for furs or by cash. Apply Semf. Tel. Omori 4200.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3668, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome; 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tikyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3108. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1306.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Water Colors Exhibition
(Nippon Suisai Ten)
at Uyeno Fine Art Gallery
Uyeno Park
From May 9th to 21st
Admission: 65 sen including tax

NEW MISSION GIVEN TO INDUSTRIAL BANK

Sphere of Influence Narrowed As Activities Switched From Commercial Financing

WARTIME SYSTEM SET UP

As Much Money as Possible to Be Supplied for Productive Expansion

Exceedingly significant is the mission newly assigned to the Industrial Bank of Japan as a pointsman to switch the bankers' activities from commercial financing to industrial financing, although its sphere of influence has greatly been narrowed by the recent formation of the Wartime Financing Bank, a semi-governmental agency for facilitating the industrial productivity expansion campaign, according to the International Economic Weekly of the Domei News Agency.

In view of the fact that the Industrial Bank of Japan had been the most important supplier of industrial funds for long years in the past, the appearance of the wartime bank has brought it to an epoch-making turning point. It was on April 18 that the wartime bank was set up with a capital of ¥300,000,000 under the presidency of Masatsune Ogura, the Finance Minister in the Third Konoye Cabinet.

To Underwrite New Issues

Apart from the extension of loans to industrial firms, the new banking institute will underwrite new issues of stocks and corporate debentures and also make efforts to stabilize stock prices through the employment of the open market operations. It will supply money only to national defense industrial firms, those who hold idle facilities and important commodities at the instructions of the authorities, and other agencies for facilitating the adjustment of Japan's industry.

The Industrial Bank of Japan has played an important role in the smooth supply of the industrial productivity expansion funds since the outbreak of the China Affair. Most of this significant task, however, will be undertaken by the Wartime Financing Bank. For this reason, a pessimistic view on the prospect of the industrial bank was expressed in various quarters concerned when the bill relating to the wartime bank was taken up for debate at the last plenary session of the Imperial Diet which was closed early in March of this year. As to this problem, the Finance Ministry replied in the Diet that "the present 'compulsory financing system' under which the Industrial Bank's loans extended to designated firms will be guaranteed by the Government, will be employed even after the realization of the new bank." The authorities also declared that the new bank would not provide aid to those industrialists who could obtain money supply from the existing financial institutes and added that steps would be taken to adjust the relation between the new bank and the Industrial Bank of Japan.

No Handicap

Efforts should be directed by the Wartime Financing Bank not to handicap the activities of the existing industrial and commercial banks nor to supply money recklessly. Although as much money as possible should be provided to those firms whose productive capacity is likely to swell owing to the financial aid from outside, precautious attitude should be taken in case monetary aid may stimulate the increase of idle facilities, running counter to its original purpose.

According to the economic magazine, the wartime bank will issue ¥1,000,000,000 of debentures during this year to raise its working capital, while the industrial bank has decided to float the same amount of its borrowings this year. The Finance Ministry will take some efficient measures to adjust the possible competition between these two chartered banks in the bond market.

Must Cope With New Problems

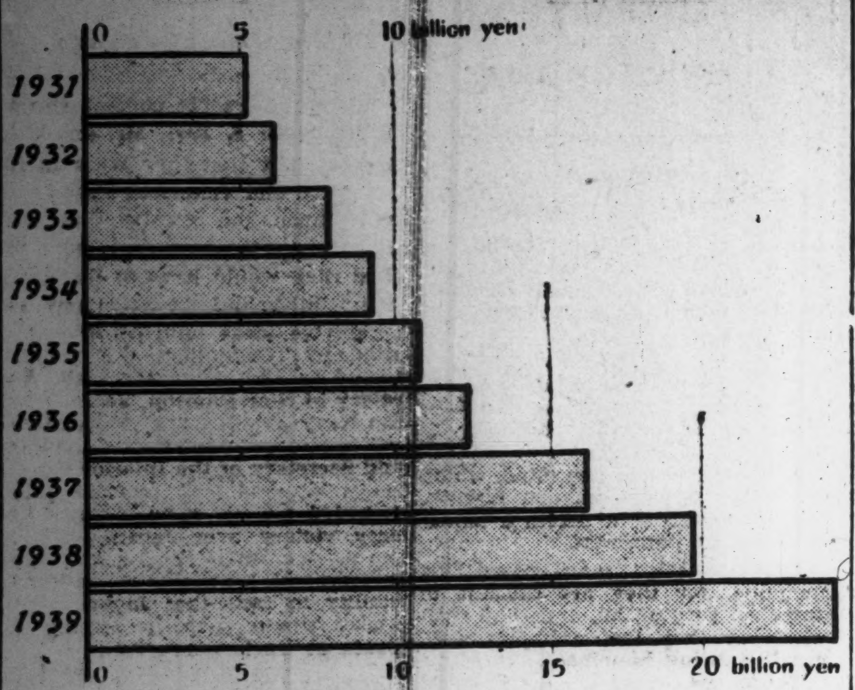
What direction the Industrial Bank of Japan should follow to cope with the narrowing of its sphere of activities is the most important problem confronting the bank. It is recalled that the reorganization of the Industrial Bank of Japan's structure was considered by the authorities when the establishment of the Wartime Financing Bank was being prepared.

There are many undertakings, however, that should be carried out by the Industrial Bank of Japan, asserts the economic weekly. Although the preparations for the new economic structure have already been completed as a result of the establishment of the wartime bank, it will take considerable time for commercial banks to transfer its activities from the present commercial financing to industrial financing. It is the duty assigned to the industrial bank to guide commercial bankers so as to enable them to realize smoothly the change of their activities. Equally significant is the role to be played by the industrial bank as the head of the securities underwriting syndicates.

To Expand Shale Oil Industry

Utilization of the oil shale seam which forms the upper part of the coal veins in the Fushun colliery, Manchoukuo, has attracted the attention of the S.M.R. central laboratory since its very establishment. Research work on the shale oil has been kept up and in 1921 its chemical composition was made clear by boring into the various parts of the shale oil seam. Invention of an internal combustion apparatus for dry distillation at the Fushun colliery made it possible to industrialize the manufacture of shale oil in 1928. The success of this new branch of industry may be guaged from the fact that the amount of shale oil now produced is almost equal to the amount of natural petroleum produced in Japan. A plan for the expansion of the shale oil industry on a large scale has already been worked out and is now being executed, thus making a substantial contribution to the successful execution of the Government's fuel policy.

Increase in Industrial Production



A graphic picture of Japan's epochal expansion in industrial production is given in the above chart. The volume of production in 1931 was valued at ¥5,000,000,000 but by 1935, the figure had already doubled. In 1939, the total production value of Japanese industrial output aggregated a sum exceeding ¥20,000,000,000.

Average Industrial Wage Index for March Shows Increase Over February Survey

The average index of industrial wages in 14 leading cities of Japan, including Tokyo, during March this year on the basis of the average index for a year from April, 1934 to March, 1935 stood at 173.5, representing an increase of 0.9 per cent as compared with the February index, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry reported Thursday.

The March index also showed a gain of 10.1 per cent over March, 1941, the ministerial report revealed.

Of 11 items surveyed by the ministry, nine items rose while two items receded, the report added.

March Wage Indices in 14 Leading Cities

Industries	Mar. 1942	—Increase Over— Feb. 1942	Mar. 1941
Fibrous Industry	167.9	*0.5%	10.0%
Metals	157.3	1.3	13.3
Machinery & Tools	152.3	1.6	9.4
Ceramics	184.9	3.1	12.7
Chemical Industry	194.9	0.5	12.2
Foodstuffs	167.6	0.5	10.7
Clothing & Personal Effects	180.8	0.8	8.3
Saw Mills & Furniture	199.6	3.0	14.1
Printing & Bookbinding	163.2	3.0	13.9
Public Works	167.9	*0.3	3.2
Stevedore & Free Labor	192.7	2.6	2.9
Total Average	173.5	0.9	10.1

Note:—The mark "*" denotes decrease. The survey by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the average index for one year from April, 1934 to March, 1935 as 100.

ENLARGEMENT URGED IN TRADE STRUCTURE

Japan Shoulders Enormous Responsibility of Supplying Manufactured Goods

A comprehensive renovation of the import-export trade structure in Japan to meet the needs of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was advocated by a financial commentator of the Miyako who stated that "it devolves upon the nation to enhance the status of the peace-time as well as heavy industries in Japan so as to cope with the prosperous trade Japan is expected to enjoy at some future date. The article follows:

"It would not be out of the place to explain the economic situation in the areas concerned with reference to the statistical figures of overseas trade in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Looking into the records for 1938 fiscal year, we came across the following percentages of imports and exports made by Japan during the same fiscal year:

	Import to Japan	Export from Japan
Foodstuffs	8%	11%
Raw materials	49%	4%
Products for raw materials	26%	25%
Metallic articles	17%	58%

"So long as Japan is intent on the stabilization of her overseas trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it devolves upon the nation to enhance the status of her peace-time as well as heavy industries so as to cope with the prosperous trade she is expected to enjoy at some future date.

"In view, however, of surplus stocks of certain materials remaining to be disposed of in some sections of the world, it is a matter of supreme importance to accelerate the interchange of materials throughout the Southern regions. For instance, plenty of cotton is produced in India and plenty of wool in Australia and New Zealand. Moreover, inexhaustible supplies of natural products and mineral products, such as rubber, tin, sugar, copra, hemp, and petroleum products are obtainable in the Japanese-occupied areas.

"With these materials and raw materials now lying within easy reach, Japan is in duty bound to realize as much import as possible, with the primary object of boosting the production of merchandize for marketing in the extensive regions in the South, in addition to her traditional exports of canned foodstuffs, silk and other commodities which are plentifully produced in Japan."

TO CHOOSE CHAIRMEN FOR BANKS CONTROLS

Finance Ministry Will Name Leading Men for Heads of Various Associations

Iwao Aida, chief of the Deposit Department of the Finance Ministry, will be chosen chairman of the board of directors of the projected Commercial Banks Control Association which is expected to be created in several days under the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance, predicts the Chugai.

The appointment of Mr. Aida for the new post, reports the paper, will be made in conformity with the recommendation by the selection committee, members of which were named Wednesday by the Finance Ministry. Hajime Nishino, governor of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, is likely to assume the leadership of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks Control Association. Although the control associations, as a matter of principle, should be headed by a full-time chairman, Mr. Nishino, it is believed will not leave the chartered bank even after his assumption of the new post.

To Name Chairmen

According to the journal, the Finance Ministry will name the following notable bankers as chairmen of the board of directors of other monetary control associations in conformity with the recommendation by the respective selection committees:

1. The Local Banks Control Association: Masahiko Wada, former deputy governor of the Bank of Taiwan.
2. The Savings Banks Control Association: Hyotaro Okamoto, director of the Investigation Bureau of the Bank of Japan.
3. The Credit Control Association: Yukio Imamura, chairman of the board of directors of the Sumitomo Trust Company.
4. The Mutual-Financing Control Association: Tokuzo Aoki, chairman of the board of directors of the Peoples Bank.
5. The Securities Underwriters Control Association: Junichiro Nishimura, an auditor of the Japan Gold Mining Development Corporation.
6. The Urban Credit Associations Control Association: Koki Tomoo, vice-president of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies.
7. The Cooperative Financing Control Association: Yasushi Hasumi, president of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies.

It is reported in this connection that Kijio Kishi, director of the Osaka Customs House, will be appointed managing director of the National Monetary Control Association.

Tussuh as Substitute Wool

While other lines of the textile industries are more or less bound by control measures and their development bridled in one way or another in Manchoukuo, there is one line which is advancing at big strides free from any yoke whatsoever. This is the tussuh enterprise. Formerly tussuh, which is a kind of silk, was used exclusively for the production of pongee. Of late, however, in view of the necessity for the production of some substitutes for wool, it was discovered that tussuh fiber is highly efficient in this connection, and a phenomenal advance in this industry is being witnessed. Antung, a city on the Yalu River bordering Chosen, is the center of the industry. Its annual output in recent years is said to amount to 5,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 cocoons.

TO LAUNCH PROJECT TO BOOST IRON, STEEL

Control Association Working On Gigantic Scale for Sphere Autarchy

With the object of creating an autarchy of iron and steel in the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Iron and Steel Control Association is now working on a gigantic scale to boost output of iron and steel in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The association which had been in touch with the Planning Board, the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other competent authorities to map out a preparatory plan to consolidate the iron and steel industries in Japan has reached an agreement to divide iron and steel mills now existing in Japan into five territorial blocs, reports the Miyako on May 6. The blocs under contemplation are as follows:

Kanto—Japan Steel Tubing Co., Miya Steel Works, Azuma Steel Works, Toyo Shearing Co., Mitsubishi Steel Material Co., Naigai Steel Works.

Kansai (subdivided into local sections)—(a) Amagasaki Steel Works, Nichia Steel Works, branch factory of Nakayama Steel Works. (b) Nakayama Steel Works, Osaka Steel Works, Yamato Steel Works, Japan Iron Works' Osaka Iron Foundry. (c) Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Kobe Steel Works, branch factory of Daido Steel Works, Japan Iron Works' Hirohata factory. (d) Sumitomo Metal Works.

Kyushu—Japan Iron Works' Yawata Foundry, Kokura Steel Works, Tokai Steel Works, Nippon Steel Industries, Tokuyama Steel Plate Works, Toyo Steel Plate Works.

Chosen—Japan Iron Works' local factory and other steel works in Chosen.

Hokkaido—Japan Iron Works' factories, etc.

Association Aim

The chief aim of the Iron and Steel Control Association favoring the practice of the bloc system is essentially attributable to the following factors, observes the Miyako:

(1) In view of the fact that the first 5-year plan to up the output was principally directed to home production according to the scrap iron method, the new 5-year plan is substantially based on the need of operating additional melting furnaces and open-hearth furnaces in order to enhance the rolling capacity which has been considerably left behind as compared with the capacity of iron and steel production. It is under these circumstances that a single mill run in Japan proper must have a minimum capital of ¥100,000,000, whereas there are no mills possessing as much capital excepting for five or six leading companies, and that, therefore, minor companies are ill-qualified to join in the output boosting campaign with bright prospects.

Must Merge Minor Mills

(2) Another handicap in the performance of the output boosting plan is felt in the shortage of skilled engineers, whereas the efficient services of engineers can be realized only by consolidating minor mills to facilitate their full services.

(3) Perfect priority policy is needed so as to ensure smooth supplies of materials and raw materials.

The Iron and Steel Control Association is inclined to consolidate minor mills turning out from 20,000 to 30,000 metric tons a year. For fear, however, of possible reverses arising from their immediate consolidation and of the resultant decrease in the sum-total of output, the association will acquiesce in their prolonged operations for a year or so, suggesting their closer relations with neighboring mills. In short, adds the Miyako, the association is desirous of the gradual consolidation of the various mills by strengthening its priority policy so as to attain its primary object of boosting the production of iron and steel.

BETTER FIBER INDUSTRY SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Mass Meeting of Parties Interested to Be Held in Greater Asia Hall on May 11

In order to ensure enough clothing for the 700,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, the need of a vast expansion of our fiber industries has been rekindled among the various manufacturers concerned, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. It is from this point of view that the Government has decided to study this subject, by holding a mass meeting of parties interested, in the Greater Asia Hall, Marunouchi, from 2 p.m. May 11. Military authorities, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and chief of the Fiber Bureau Hiroshi Nishikawa, and leading civilian enterprisers connected with this branch of industries will be invited, continues the Nikkan Kogyo.

The civilian enterprisers will be headed by Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Japan Staple Fiber Association. He will invite frank views of the attendants for the desired reorganization of our fiber industries and the basic plan for a substantial increase in the production of cotton and fiber products in the Southern areas, as well as the improvement of the quality of fiber cloths. The rationalization of relations between suppliers and consumers also requires the attendants' discussions, concludes the daily.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.6	— .60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	89.2	— .60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.0	+ .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

STOCKS HOLD FIRM ON FRIDAY MARKET

Attention of Dealers Focussed On Bullish Trend in Iron Works Shares

Indicating the similar tendency of the previous day when the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was less bright than expected in the morning but improved remarkably in the afternoon, almost all listed wares turned firm in the afternoon session Friday.

Tokyo Exchange, new, for example, opened at ¥131.90 in the afternoon session of the short-term market, but the higher quotation of ¥132.60 was hit at the end of the session. A similar trend was also seen in N.Y.K., old and new, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new and old, Teikoku Rayon, new, and almost all other stocks.

The attention of dealers on the long-term section was focussed on a strong bullish sentiment of Tokyo Iron Works which advanced ¥1.30 to ¥122.10. Okinawa Sugar, the tendency of which was calm for days stepped up ¥0.90. Transactions in spinnings, shipbuildings and other heavy industrials were less brisk than expected. Among Miscellaneous section, however, Dai-Nippon Electric Power moved upward by ¥0.30, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥0.60, Dai-Nippon Explosives ¥0.20, Asahi Glass ¥0.50, Toa Tobacco, new, ¥0.30 and Asano Cement ¥0.40.

Afternoon closing quotations of important wares in the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K. ¥103.90, its new ¥89.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.00, its new ¥99.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		June	July
Kane'fuchi Spin n (25)	99.0	d .4	98.6	99.0
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.3	d .6	88.6	88.9
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.9	....	40.8	40.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.9	....	73.2	73.7

Second Section

	Clos.		June	July
N. Y. K. (50)	103.9	d .9	104.4	104.7
Do. new (37½)	89.3	d .9	89.7	89.6
O. S. K. (50)	95.6	....	95.8	94.5
Do. new (37½)	94.2	d1.4	94.4	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.3	d1.5	81.6	82.3
Do. new (25)	54.0	d1.3	53.6	54.0
Uraga Dock (50)	97.3	d .6	97.2	98.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	108.3	d .7	87.1	82.0
Hitachi Works (50)	74.9	d .3	74.9	75.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.9	133.1	131.7	132.6
N. Y. K., old	103.4	103.4	103.0	103.9
N. Y. K., new	89.0	89.0	88.3	89.2
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.7	154.8	154.6	155.0
Do. new	98.6	98.8	98.3	99.0
Telkoku Rayon, n.	90.2	90.9	90.0	90.6
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.5	71.7	72.0
Japan Steel Tube	74.4	74.7	74.3	74.6
Japan Oil	77.3	77.5	77.2	77.3
S. M. Railway	71.3	71.2	71.2	71.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.0	108.7	108.0	108.7
Hitachi Works	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.7
Japan Mining	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4
Manchurian Ind	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.0

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN KANSAI CONTINUE FIRM

Business as Usual Despite Expectations With Ticket System Enforcement

In spite of the numerous items of restrictions successively enforced by the Government for the purpose of restraining the nation's disbursements, the department stores in the Kansai district have been but slightly affected. As a matter of fact, they are invariably enjoying a fair volume of business contrary to general expectations in consequense of the ticket system for cloths, reports the Toyo Keizai. The gist of the article follows:

"Judging from the balance sheets for their semi-annual business term ending in January or February of this year, the five department stores in the Kansai district, viz., Daimaru, Takashimaya, Sogo, Daitetsu and Marumono, have all enjoyed a larger volume of sales as compared with the previous months and the corresponding period of the previous year. These stores are expected to uphold their previous dividend rates for the last term.

"All this is partly attributable to the swollen pockets of the populace but essentially to the brisk sales toward the end of last November due to the popular anticipation of the increased taxation on general commodities.

"It is true that, following the practice of the ticket system, there was an unavoidable fall in the volume of sales at the beginning of February, ranging from 40 per cent to 80 per cent, but the sales rose at the month of March to 25 per cent in dry goods and 25 per cent in sundries. Generally speaking, the recovery of sales ranged from 20 to 30 per cent."

Industrialization of Co-Prosperity Sphere Proposed for Attaining Self-Sufficiency

Pointing out the merits of industrialization of East Asia over agriculture, the latest issue of the Economist strongly advocates industrialization of East Asia as the keynote of the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and concludes that the Pacific Ocean can be made the center of the world's markets only by industrialization of the various countries within the co-prosperity orbit. The economic journal says:

With the economic reconstruction of East Asia now being considered, people talk of the question of how to deal with the sugar industry in the Philippines and question of whether Japan can consume all the rubber produced in the Malay Peninsula. These questions tacitly depend upon the maintenance of the East Asian countries as agricultural nations as heretofore. The advocacy of changing the sugar industry in the Philippines to cotton growing also springs from the idea of agricultural development in East Asia.

Short-Sighted Policy

However, in our opinion, this is a very short-sighted policy from the broader viewpoint of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the following reasons:

First, agriculture is unstable, and there is little room left for development for three reasons: (a) with the exception of Japan, all the nations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere are all agricultural countries, with the result that each of them is trying to shut out the importation of agricultural product that is available within the country, as witness the cases of sugar, tea, and rice, and with the progress of autarchy in each country the market for agricultural product is bound to become narrower; (b) the prices of farm product fluctuate heavily owing to a lack of great changes in demand. (c) there is a certain limit to the sales of farm product, for although the population may increase and the desires of the people may be bolstered, they do not consume sugar and rice commensurate with the increase in the population and their desires.

Therefore, if the peoples in East Asia should only depend upon agriculture, they will always have to suffer from the menace of a narrow market and instability of prices of farm product.

Excess of Farmers

Second, it is impossible to support a large population by means of agriculture only. As stated above, there is a limit in the market, and there is not much hope in the expansion of arable land for causes arising from land ownership and shortage of capital. Accordingly, in agricultural countries where the population is always on the increase, the population will reach a saturation point from which it will create a surplus population. As a whole East Asian countries, with the exception of a few in the southern regions, are suffering from a chronic excess of farm population. There is a skeleton in the cupboard of semi-unemployment of immigrants, tramps and banditry in both the propertied and tenant farming classes. Owing to its industrial development in large cities Japan alone is free from this family skeleton. China has been able to dispose of a portion of its surplus farming population by emigration to the southern regions and Manchoukuo, but in the Tongking delta of French Indo-China and in Java an excess of farming population still exists. Perhaps, the excess population situation may be met partly by expansion of arable land, reduction in the tenant's rentals and emigration, but these measures are hardly sufficient to cope with the increasing population.

Defense an Important Item

Third, let us deliberate upon the question from the viewpoint of defense of East Asia. At present the defense of East Asia is maintained by Japan's strength only. With the naval and military prowess of Japan and her munitions industry, the maintenance of the security of East Asia is not in the least difficult, but it would be more advantageous if all the countries in East Asia were able to maintain self-sustenance and self-defense. But, needless to say, modern wars cannot be fought by agricultural countries.

Due to these three principal reasons, to leave the East Asian nations as agricultural countries would make the living of the peoples unstable, would make it impossible to save them from the evils of excess population and would not serve the purpose of consolidating the defense of East Asia as a whole. It would, therefore, be necessary for us to liquidate once and for all our dependence on agriculture and make a start for industrialization of East Asia for the economic reconstruction of the entire territory immediately following the current emergency measures.

Merits of Industrialization

Industrialization of East Asia as a whole would bring us a bright and prosperous future to the exclusion of all the aforementioned evils.

First, if each and every country in East Asia is industrialized, each of them will be in a position to supply its own war requirement, and its navy and army will be greatly strengthened by being able to supply its own needs, and the civilians will acquire more to withstand the stress and burden of wars by being able to supply their own daily necessities. Japan would only need to lend leadership and guidance to these countries, and it would become unnecessary for her to supply materials. In this manner, the defense of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would be greatly enhanced.

Second, it will obviate the burden of surplus farm produce, while it will lessen the instability of living, because of the fact that there is less fluctuation in the prices of manufactured goods than those of farm produce. Moreover, as a result of industrialization of countries in East Asia, trade among them is bound to increase to a marked extent. Furthermore, the development of industry in East Asia as a whole, would greatly increase demand for Japanese made machinery leading to great prosperity in the machine, metal and other industries of Japan. Industrialization of East Asia will also increase the purchasing power of the peoples within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is bound to lead to an increase in Japan's export trade in consumers' goods. Statistics in the past show that the largest amount of the world's foreign trade is in the exchange of materials and commodities between industrial countries. Through industry Japan secured buyers of Japanese goods to the extent of ¥3,100,000,000 and sellers to the tune of ¥3,900,000,000 throughout the world. Therefore, if the countries in East Asia should be industrialized after the manner of Japan, trade between Japan and these countries would be increased by leaps and bounds.

Outlet for Farm Produce

Third, the surplus farming population will find an outlet by industrialization of the countries in East Asia. Theoretically, indeed, industry can support any amount of population, for there is not a single person in the world who does not wish to have more and more consumers' goods other than food. (a) Development of industry is bound to decrease the cost of production, which will lead to a reduction in the market prices and thence to increase in sales volume. This will redound to increases in the demand for labor. (b) The adoption of machinery will develop that branch of industry which makes the machinery, thereby increasing the number of workers engaged in industry. (c) Commensurate with the development of industry the transportation, warehousing, sales organizations will flourish, which will give work to a large number of people. For instance, in the United States, the number of people who worked in the automobile industry itself in 1927 were as follows:—

Automobile manufacturing industry	426,000
Automobile, parts and accessories sales organizations	618,000
Workers in garages and service stations, etc.	425,000
Total	1,469,000

Farm Population Small

In the United States 95 per cent of the total population lived by agriculture in 1800, while at present only 22 per cent are living by agriculture. In Japan also, during the period of 40 years from 1903 to 1930 the increase in the number of farmers reached only 3 per cent, and in 1930 the total farming population was only 22 per cent of the total population of Japan. Therefore, had Japan remained an agricultural country, she would have been able to support only 20 per cent of the present total population, and it is only through the development of industry that Japan is now able to support her 100,000,000 population.

For these reasons, only through the industrialization of countries in East Asia can the Pacific be developed into the center of the world's market, the Economist concludes.

Bill Clearings

May 8 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	223,160	159,587
Balance	39,304	11,053

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1942

Japan Wins Again: The Battle Of the Coral Sea

Hard on the heels of the brilliant capture of Corregidor comes another smashing victory for Japan and a dismal defeat for the Americans and the British. This time it is the Navy, as a couple of days ago it was the Army. Army or Navy, the incomparable armed might of Japan, consecrated by the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor and inspired by the prayers of one hundred million supporters, continues to win astonishing victory after astonishing victory.

The Battle of the Coral Sea, apparently still in progress, is turning out to be one of the greatest naval battles of all time. In a war which in a brief five months is already replete with precedent-shattering naval battles, this latest engagement presages to be one of the greatest. It takes its place along with the Battle of Hawaii, the Battle off the Malay Coast, the Battle off the Java Coast, the Battle off Surabaya, the Battle off Batavia, and the more recent naval operations in the Bay of Bengal to continue the string of never-ending Japanese naval triumphs.

The magnitude of this latest Japanese victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea can be seen in the extent of the losses which the enemy has already suffered. The American losses are one battleship of the California class, a monster dreadnought of 32,000 tons, sunk; and two aircraft carriers, one, the Saratoga of 33,000 tons and the other of the smaller but newer Yorktown class of 20,000 tons, also sunk. The British losses are one battleship of the Warspite class of 30,000 tons and one Australian heavy cruiser of the Canberra class of 10,000 tons severely damaged. And the battle is not yet over.

According to yesterday evening's announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, a combined Anglo-American fleet sailing in the Coral Sea southeast of New Guinea was spotted by the Japanese Fleet which immediately sought to engage it in battle. In the fight which ensued, within a few hours of the start of the battle on the morning of May 7, three major American units had been sent to the bottom of the sea while two British ships had been severely damaged. The decisive character of the results so far excites the imagination as to what giddy heights the final toll will reach.

The tremendous significance of this Japanese victory can hardly be exaggerated. It strikes a deadly blow at the most vulnerable point in the Allies' strength. The Americans, with the major portion of their battleship strength lost on the first day of the war, can ill afford to lose another of their few remaining capital ships. On top of that, to lose two precious aircraft carriers cripples American striking power beyond repair. As for Britain, the far-flung ships of her thinly scattered navy already struck down one by one in disasters all over the world, the damage of still another battleship as well as an Australian cruiser may well prove to be the straw that broke the camel's back.

This latest naval battle proves more forcibly than anything else the utter impossibility of the Allies staging an offensive against Japan. All the threats and boasts of a coming Allied offensive which have been coming regularly from the propaganda offices of the United States are revealed as being nothing but hollow words. Far from staging an offensive, the Allies have been shown to be utterly incapable of even maintaining an effective defensive.

Ultimate victory in any major war is won by those who command the seas. The axiom elucidated so convincingly by Captain Mahan has been the principle by which the British Empire and its American imitator have guided themselves in their naval building programs for countless decades. But as the British and American navies melt away before the onslaught of the invincible Japanese armada, by the fundamental tenets of their own naval dogma, British and American power stand condemned to oblivion. By the same token, it is now Japan, not Britannia, who rules the waves.

And with this rule will come the sway over an extensive Empire—an Empire guided this time by the laudable principle of Hakko Ichiu which will assure all peoples their proper places, an Empire which will assure benevolence and prosperity to all its neighbors who will cooperate with it, an Empire which stands at the opposite pole from the Anglo-American empire of capitalistic exploitation which it will supplant. The Battle of the Coral Sea is therefore not just another naval victory; it marks another emphatic step in the inevitable march of the Japanese Empire toward the destruction of the old and the building of a new and better world order.

Corned Beef and Corregidor

The American propagandists, forced to admit the fall of Corregidor, added the lame excuse that the fall was undoubtedly caused by lack of food and ammunition. Australian radio announcers, echoing this statement, agreed that this was probably the reason.

Of course, the Americans and Australians thousands of miles away from Corregidor could not know for certain, for all communication between Corregidor and the outside world have been cut off for weeks. Any explanation given in Washington is of course based on mere imagination.

So we shall oblige them by giving them some real inside information picked up by those on the spot. An Asahi correspondent who explored the fortress at Corregidor on May 6 and 7 immediately after the capture describes the underground stronghold of Malinta Hill as not only being intact but luxurious beyond imagination. Elaborate offices with more than one hundred typewriters, air conditioning equipment, power plants, aqueducts, well-filled ammunition stores, and wonder of wonders, a well-stocked dining room presided over by Chinese cooks, and a canteen with an abundance of coffee, tea, cigarettes, and candy were some of the astounding features. The Japanese captors were treated by the Chinese cooks to a sumptuous meal, including corned beef, the like of which for luxury the Japanese soldiers could hardly imagine.

So, if the Americans are searching for an alibi for the fall of Corregidor, they will have to go elsewhere than to use the excuse of insufficient food and ammunition. According to the very boasts of the Americans themselves a few months ago, Corregidor was stocked to withstand a siege of two years or more. How can the supplies sufficient for two years have suddenly dwindled in a few short weeks! How, if the Americans surrendered from hunger, are the Japanese captors enjoying luxurious meals made from the captured stock from the American commissary at Corregidor!

The American propagandists will have to guess again for a more plausible alibi.

A Year Ago Today

May 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The Convention of Peace between France, for French Indo-China, and Thailand, with three protocols annexed, the Japan-French Protocol, and the Japan-Thailand Protocol were signed in Tokyo by the delegates of the three countries at the Premier's official residence. After the documents had been signed, settling the long-standing territorial dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, the three chief delegates delivered addresses.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka spoke first expressing Japan's gratification at the conclusion of the pact. He was followed by French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry and the Thai delegate, Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, who thanked Mr. Matsuoka and the other Japanese delegates for their efforts in bringing about the treaty, and expressed congratulation on the restoration of peace between the two countries. Mr. Arsene-Henry referred to Mr. Matsuoka as an "outstanding peace-maker."

With war talk resounding in Washington, Congress moved rapidly toward completing the legislation authorizing President Roosevelt to requisition 100 of the seized foreign ships and place them at the disposal of Britain, when the House of Representatives passed the bill. The attitude of Congress thus displayed by the vote of the House of Representatives appeared to indicate that it was resigned to war, since this bill meant the transfer of 30 Italian and German ships to Britain. The opponents of the bill definitely charged that the seizure of the ships coupled with the transfer to Britain constituted a clear act of war. The majority of members of Congress, however, maintained they would not vote for war, although they were voting for a measure which seemed to make war unavoidable.

Defense officials in Washington, under the direction of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, had been planning to store at least a six-month reserve food supply at all strategic outposts such as Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and possibly Alaska, to guard against blockade or shipping diversions. Individual importers in the Philippines were urged personally to store foodstuffs and to decentralize their foodstocks into areas outside of Manila in the event the city were evacuated.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Samurai Spirit

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

In the city of Sakai, the Florence of Japan, one of the prospering centers of foreign trade and polite culture in the medieval times, there lived a certain wealthy merchant who between hours of business loved to play the absorbing game of Go. It was as favorite a pastime among men of gentle taste in those days as it is now, and not a few men obtained a comfortable living as coach or instructor of Go.

Among the many players of Go who visited the rich man, was Inukai who was picking up a precarious livelihood as teacher of calligraphy to young folks. He had formerly been a samurai of fair station and income to a Daimyo in the province of Omi, but, as rumor had it, he had lost favor with his Lord through the slander of a comrade-in-office and had resigned. Though so wide a chasm yawned between the two men in worldly circumstance, their common fondness for the subtle game had cemented a species of disinterested intimacy so dear to companions in play.

One day the two men sat on either side of the board, as usual, deep in the battle of Go, when there entered a clerk who reported, "We have just received 50 pieces of gold, interest on the loan to So and So, and here they are, sir. Be so kind as to count them and put them away, sir!"

The master, without so much as taking his eyes from the board, said, "All right, leave them there. I will see about them by and by."

Who Took the Money?

One game after another followed till the gathering shadows of twilight warned it was time to stop, and Inukai took, as always, his much-regretted departure. The master now remembered about the money, and summoned the clerk.

"What about the 50 Ryo you were talking about this afternoon?" he asked.

"I gave you the money, sir," replied the banto. "What did you do with it?"

"I have not received it. Indeed I heard you talk about it, but have not seen it at all."

And so on, the master denying he had received the money, the servant protesting he had handed it over. Both were perplexed. Then slowly an insidious suspicion crawled worm-like into their bosoms. It was unthinkable that the money should have taken wings and flown out of the room. There had only been the host and guest. Was it possible that the honorable guest—yes, he was a ronin and hard-pinched with poverty, the worst variety of it, respectable poverty—that he should have fallen to the temptation? Yes, it might happen, though he was to all appearances the most irreproachable of men, the last man in the world to stoop to such mean act.

Investigation Made

The banto undertook to investigate the matter, which, of course, was his responsibility. On the morrow he called at Inukai's humble abode as if in a casual manner and unfolded what he had to say in a very polite and tactful way.

"Nothing is further from our minds" he continued, "than to suggest that you have stolen it. Mistakes will happen, and it may be that by some oddest mischance one may mistake such a package for something else. There was nobody else in the room at the time, and we know of no way to account for the mystery. Only say the word, and we will not think of you in any way concerned with the loss. I am taking this liberty because of the cordial intimacy our master enjoys, and I know you will forgive my seeming rudeness."

Inukai was sunk for a few minutes apparently in troubled thoughts, and then made the following startling revelation.

"To my shame and contrition I will confess," he deliberately spoke, "that I was the thief. Having been a ronin for a long time, you know, and hard put for a living. I must have, in an evil moment, lost my soul. Yes, the sight of so much wealth and within such easy reach of my hand, dazzled my eyes and blinded my conscience. I stole it, thinking it would never be missed. But I bitterly repent it now and will bring back the money personally and apologize to your master. For mercy's sake, therefore, I entreat you not to report this matter to the magistrate. Only allow me a few days in which to refund the money."

About 10 days later Inukai called on the merchant and returned 50 Ryo in gold with a profuse expression of apology.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Gaiko Jiho (Revue Diplomatique), Vol. 102, No. 989 dated May 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. The leading articles: Britain and America Must Be Careful: Comparison of the Positions of the Suez and Panama Canals in World War II on International Law by Dr. Sakutaro Tachi; Marine Transportation Policy of New East Asia by Dr. Toshio Narasaki; Oil Fields of the World and Power's Competition on Oil Fields by Prof. Kameo Oshio; The War of Greater East Asia and Manchoukuo by Kitaro Kozeki; War and Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises by Kiso-o Tasugi; Operations of Southern Regions and Economic Construction in Co-Prosperity Sphere by Yoshitaro Higasa; Canada as Source of Supply for America and Britain by Seiichi Yamashita, and the Mission of the National Government in the War of Greater East Asia by Teppei Muro.

CRITICISMS OF F.D.R. MADE PUNISHABLE ACT

Action Taken to Quell Mounting Discontent in U.S.

By A Special Correspondent

The pressure of abnormal circumstances gives birth to megalomania in the minds of those who are susceptible to selfworship. People who are possessed of megalomania which borders on insanity have ever-increasing hunger for fame and power as they dearly cherish one wish, that is, to go down in history as the greatest men the world has ever known.

With their minds glued on this single object, megalomaniacs often do things inimical to the welfare of humanity. History indicates tyrants have committed unforgivable crimes, but these cannot be attributed only to megalomania: for their fawning satellites instigate their megalomaniac masters to promote their own selfish interests.

It is to be noted in this conjunction that such an abnormal phenomenon as megalomania makes inroads on the minds of injudiciously ambitious men during the declining period of their country.

Wants Dictatorship

President Roosevelt has long been suspected by many fellow Americans with foresight of cherishing an ambition beyond the imagination of an ordinary healthy-minded American citizen. What many of them suspected with horror is slowly becoming facts. Mr. Roosevelt is heading toward dictatorship.

Abject satellites of Mr. Roosevelt have made it a law to incriminate any one criticizing either his person, his action, or his administration. In his statement the Director of the American Central Propaganda Bureau declared that any criticisms of President Roosevelt or his administration would be regarded as an act of treason. Mind you, any healthy criticism of a republican government is to be regarded as treason. Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democrats should blush to learn that such a state of affairs is taking shape in their own country.

F.D.R. Is Holy

Another henchman of Mr. Roosevelt, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, peremptorily informed all American newspapers to regard the Roosevelt Administration as "sacred and inviolable." The freedom of speech which has been the pride of the Americans is no longer one of the liberties which the Americans have held dear as an inalienable right. In his attempt to justify the innovation Mr. Nelson called attention to the existing emergency situation. But no one knows more clearly than the group of henchmen in the inner sanctuary of the Roosevelt Shrine that such an emergency was deliberately brought about by a series of their calculated actions. For such a situation was necessary to make Caesar Rooseveltus Francus out of Citizen Roosevelt.

To insure their plans, Mr. Roosevelt's henchmen took many steps beforehand. Francis Biddle has been installed, not without reasons, to the post of the U.S. Attorney-General, the supreme grand whipmaster of American Slaves. Attorney-General Biddle, one of the trio under Mr. Roosevelt, simultaneously with the other two announced that the Government will shortly enforce stringent measures against anti-Government English-language journals published in America. In this connection, Attorney-General Biddle stated that the responsible officials of the "Social Justice," a periodical published under the editorship of a missionary, would be brought before the tribunal because of a subversive article it had published in its recent issue.

Black Chamber

A consistent attempt to put the Republic under tyranny is slowly but surely progressing in accordance with schemes hatched by Mr. Roosevelt's dark brain trust.

It was Mr. Roosevelt and his black chambermen who shoved unwilling America headlong into the war.

All tyrants invariably found foreign war the most useful buttress to safeguard their positions. In order to parry their people's anger against them, dictators must keep their country at war with some country. One does not need to look far back into history to find instances of this kind.

In order to realize his pathological ambition, Mr. Roosevelt had worked on the people with the craftiness of the insane. A long time ago he talked to the American people through a loudspeaker on an imminent world crisis. He made Japan and Germany the scapegoats. After making the world unsafe for its peoples through his megaphone propaganda, he demanded that he be re-elected president for a third term, with no respect to the unwritten law that forbids a man from runnining for presidency for more than two terms. He solicited public support by placing the unemployed on relief in the good old Roman fashion.

Criticism Mounts

Public criticism of his misrule and the grumbling of the unemployed could not be drowned by Rooseveltian propaganda. Foreign war was the only possible means to divert the attention of the American public from the Roosevelt administration. His henchmen such as secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Colonel Stimson, and Secretary of the Navy Colonel Knox, doing lip service for Mr. Roosevelt, persuaded the unwilling Americans to take up arms against Japan and Germany.

In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt was elected for a third term and as he had wished he succeeded in plunging his country into war. Under the circumstances, he who by nature could not stand criticism wanted no unfavorable comment on himself, so criticism against him is made a treason, and his person and administration sacred and inviolable. The enslavement of the Americans will be the next move.

Americans, is it not your duty to be loyal to the noble tradition handed down by your forefathers, the founders of your country, such as President George Washington and the rest of the galaxy who adorn the pages of your history? Those independent spirits defiantly refused to bow to the idol of tyranny. Your ancestors who loved independence, preferred freedom to cultured life in the old world under the shackles of tyrants. They conquered unsurmountable hardships in the new world in order to live their free life. Can you succumb to the yoke of a tyrant now and at the same time be true to the tradition of your ancestors? Or can you trade independence for crumbs falling from the tyrant's rich table, and remain true Americans?

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

THOUGHT

Dhammapada (1st century B.C.)

As a fletcher makes straight his arrow, a wise man makes straight his trembling and unsteady thought, which is difficult to guard, difficult to hold back.

As a fish taken from its watery home and thrown on the dry ground, our thought trembles all over in order to escape the dominion of Mara, the tempter.

It is good to tame the mind, which is difficult to hold in, and flightly, rushing wherever it listeth a tamed mind brings happiness.

Let the wise man guard his thoughts, for they are difficult to perceive, very artful, and they rush wherever they list: thoughts well-guarded bring happiness.

Those who bridle their mind which travels far, moves about alone, is without a body, and hides in the chamber of the heart, will be free from the bonds of Mara, the tempter.

If a man's faith is unsteady, if he does not know the true law, if his peace of mind is troubled, his knowledge will never be perfect.

Should Attack Mara

If a man's thoughts are not dissipated, if his mind is not perplexed, if he has ceased to think of good or evil, then there is no fear for him while he is watchful.

Knowing that this body is fragile like a jar, and making his thought firm like a fortress, one should attack Mara, the tempter, with the weapon of knowledge, one should watch him when conquered, and should never rest.

Before long, alas! this body will lie on the earth, despised, without understanding, like a useless log.

Whatever a hater may do to a hater, or an enemy to an enemy, a wrongly directed mind will do him greater mischief.

Not a mother, not a father, will do so much, nor any other relatives; a well-directed mind will do us greater service.

THE FOOL

Long is the night to him who is awake; long is a mile to him who is tired; long is life to the foolish who do not know the true law.

If a traveler does not meet with one who is his better, or his equal, let him firmly keep to his solitary journey; there is no companionship with a fool.

'These sons belong to me, and this wealth belongs to me:' with such thoughts a fool is tormented. He himself does not belong to himself: how much less sons and wealth?

The fool who knows his foolishness is wise at least so far. But a fool who thinks himself wise, he is called a fool indeed.

If a fool be associated with a wise man even all his life, he will perceive the truth as little as a spoon perceives the taste of soup.

One Minute With Wise Men

If an intelligent man be associated for one minute only with a wise man, he will soon perceive the truth, as the tongue perceives the taste of soup.

Fools of poor understanding have themselves for their greatest enemies, for they do evil deeds which bear bitter fruits.

That deed is not well done of which a man must repent, and the reward of which he receives crying and with a tearful face.

Good Deed

No, that deed is well done of which a man does not repent, and the reward of which he receives gladly and cheerfully.

As long as the evil deed done does not bear fruit, the fool thinks it is like honey; but when it ripens, then the fool suffers grief.

Let a fool month after month eat his food with the [illegible] of a blade of Kusa-grass, yet he [illegible] worth the sixteenth particle of [illegible] who have well weighed the [illegible]

An evil deed, [illegible] newly drawn milk, does not turn suddenly: smoldering, like fire covered by ashes, it follows the fool.

And when the evil deed, after it has become known, turns to sorrow for the fool, then it destroys his bright lot; nay, it cleaves his head.

Let the fool wish for a false reputation, for precedence among the bhikkus, for lordship in the convents, for worship among other people!

'May both the layman and he who has left the world think that this is done by me; may they be subject to me in everything which is to be done or is not to be done:' thus is the mind of the fool, and his desire and pride increase.

'One is the road that leads to wealth, another the road that leads to Nirvana:' if the bhikku, the disciple of Buddha, has learned this, he will not yearn for honor: he will strive after separation from the world.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Mrs. America Protests

To the Editor:

When the Pacific conflict started on December 8, 1941, Mr. and Mrs. America felt that they were in for a decisive and victorious showdown with Japan, the country that their Government leaders repeatedly implied they would have to lick some day. With unbelievable and unacceptable ideas pumped into their head by Washington war-mongers, including President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Mr. and Mrs. America entertained a false hope of a quick and easy victory over Japan. With a sense of American humor, they talked about a possibility—an impossibility in fact—that Japan on her knees would soon be sueing for peace at Uncle Sam's feet.

Mr. and Mrs. America had been repeatedly told by responsible Government officials in Washington that their country had a navy second to none and an air force unsurpassed by any other country in the world. When the Pearl Harbor naval defeat set the spark to the current conflict, Mr. and Mrs. America recalled that Secretary of the Navy Knox declared in his speech to the American nation that the American navy had been fully prepared to blast the Japanese Fleet out of waters within two weeks.

Mrs. U.S. Believed Claude

Mr. and Mrs. America also remembered that Senator Claude Pepper, Congressional spokesman of the Roosevelt administration proudly told his nation that "50 bombers with American pilots can make a shambles of Tokyo in two hours." Mr. and Mrs. America readily believed these hopeful official statements just because these were what they wanted to believe.

Aside from the military aspect of national strength, high Government officials in Washington assured the American people that they would never suffer from a shortage in any daily necessity nor face the need of curtailing the comforts of their daily life. "War may go on for years, but the economic life of the American people would not be disrupted in the least," was the official version given to the American masses.

Hidden Weaknesses

The present war, however, opened the eyes of Mr. and Mrs. America to the hidden phase of their national weakness. Within half a month after the outbreak of hostilities, Petroleum Director Harold Ickes issued an urgent and ringing plea to the Americans to curtail the use of gasoline to the minimum. Shortly, rationing cards were distributed among civilian motorists who were forced not only to forsake a Saturday night joy-ride but to restrict the use of their automobiles even for business purpose.

More than that, Mr. and Mrs. America are suffering from a shortage of sugar as the Government placed a ban on sales of sugar between April 25 and May 5. These are only two instances of many economic disruptions which hamper the normal life of Mr. and Mrs. America.

Thus Mr. and Mrs. America have enough to suffer from, but a bolt from the blue flashed before their eyes when President Roosevelt's message to Congress was revealed to them through press and radio. It has brought home to Mr. and Mrs. America how the war is affecting their personal way of life.

More Taxes

Pointing out that already the cost of living increased by 15 per cent, President Roosevelt suggested that another 80 or 90 per cent rise will be expected before the end of this year, unless some drastic measures are taken immediately, the measures that will seriously lower the standard of living. The United States is now spending about $100,000,000 a day, Mr. Roosevelt said, and before the end of this year she will be spending about twice that amount every day. This means, Mr. Roosevelt said, that she will be spending more than half the nation's income for the war.

Of course, half the nation's income does not mean much to Mr. and Mrs. America who are not used to thinking of figures in millions and billions. But they lifted their eyebrows and said "What?" in nauseating astonishment when Mr. Roosevelt said: "We must consent to the establishment of heavy taxation. For this purpose, salaries and commercial profits must be fixed at a reasonable level, and when I say reasonable, I mean a low level."

Where's the Freedom?

Mr. and Mrs. America belatedly realized that this is not a phoney war that allowed them to pursue their freedom as guaranteed in the constitution: and that instead this war will completely uproot the economic foundation of their country, forcing them to live without electric heaters, refrigerators, automobiles, vacuum cleaners, and many other daily necessaries, without which American households have not been complete.

Mr. and Mrs. America now clearly see that warmongers in Washington have deceived them into this war of complete destruction to promote their own personal ends. They are beginning to realize that their country is losing the economic war as well as the armed conflict; and that their enemy who their war leaders in Washington predicted would be smashed to pieces within a few weeks is actually winning not only battles on every front but the war itself.

Consequently, Mr. and Mrs. America are saying to each other: "We don't want this war any more. Let's call it quits right away and get it over with."

H. N.

May 6, 1942.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KIKAI (Machine)

1930

By RIICHI YOKOMITSU

This is a short story which is based on the viewpoint that all the phenomena in human affairs are a consequence of the rule of an invisible machine. It attempts to portray realistically the workings of this machine as it prompts and manipulates the action of human beings.

Through the introduction of a woman with whom he struck up an acquaintance on the train coming up to Tokyo from Kyushu, "Watakushi," (the story is in first person singular) the leading character of this story, secured a job as mechanic in a certain name-plate manufacturing plant in Tokyo.

The proprietor of this factory was an extraordinarily soft-headed person, one who is rarely to be met with anywhere. Headed by such a childlike, 40-year-old man, the factory, naturally enough, looked as if it were completely under the control of his wife. Yet the confidence of the general public was none the less reposed in this good-natured master, so that it was he who actually managed it after all.

Inspected

Having entered such a place of employment, "Watakushi" was regarded by Karube, a mechanic working here, as a spy who had come to rob the secrets of the factory. Not only did he keep "Watakushi" under constant surveillance; he also subjected him repeatedly, out of malice, to tasks which involved actual physical danger.

It happened that the master ordered "Watakushi" to carry on with him an experiment which he had been conducting alone for many years without any desirable results—that of producing a black luster on metals without the aid of chloride. Though "Watakushi" was amazed that the master should reveal such a secret to him so unconcernedly, he felt nevertheless that he should do his utmost to justify the great trust which had thus been placed in him. Karube, having finally become unable to secure peace of mind, one day used violence on him. Though "Watakushi" was beaten up, he read into the feelings which had driven Karube to the act and did not resist, whereupon the latter became more than ever enraged. "Watakushi" then took him into the dark room (the laboratory) and showed him the notes containing the chemical equations in conection with his work, telling Karube, that if he wanted this job of mixing ingredients over and over again, he should be willing to let him have it. This conciliatory proposal served rather to defeat Karube, whose knowledge of equations was far from adequate, in this quarrel with "Watakushi."

New Man Hired

Some time after this, due to the receipt of a large order, a new mechanic named Yashiki was employed at this factory. "Watakushi" had a persistent feeling that Yashiki was a spy. Yashiki, sensing this, avoided him as much as possible.

In spite of it, however, there was a sort of odd charm about Yashiki which attracted "Watakushi," and a strange friendship sprang up between them. Then one day Karube noticed Yashiki coming stealthily out of the dark room, twisted him down, and forced him to confess. As "Watakushi" saw Yashiki, whom he had now even begun to respect, writhing futilely in Karube's grasp, with face contorted into a hideous shape, he had nothing but contempt for him. But at the same time he hated Karube for the man's insolence in violently forcing another into such a painful situation. And when he managed to restrain Karube, Karube accused him of having been the one who had shown Yashiki into the dark room, and turned against him next.

After all it did not seem at all clear what they had been slugging each other over. Perhaps it was the result of their reasoning power having been thrown into a strange state of confusion through the agency of the chlorine used at the factory. Undoubtedly it was in part due to the consciousness of "Watakushi" and of Karube of protecting the interests of their soft-headed master, but the fact is that there exists an invisible, all-comprehending "machine" in this universe which cannot be comprehended on such grounds and which, in this case, made them act as it willed.

Analysis of Novel

The contention set forth in this work is clear enough even from a reading of the summary. The author himself says therein, "An invisible machine, as if it clearly comprehended everything in our midst, is constantly judging us and pushing us onward precisely, as it has judged us." Since the human being is ruled by such a machine, those phenomena which transcend human thoughts and even those which are sometimes the very opposite of what the human being thinks and wills come into existence one after another in this man-made world.

As a kind of fatalism of an age in which the human will has been arrested and human powerlessness keenly felt, this is not, of course, a particularly unusual view of human life. Only, in regarding this fatalism as the rule of a "machine" and in discovering therein a "mechanical" linking and control, one observes a novelty which is peculiar to the thinking of the present age of machines.—(K.B.S.)